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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,923—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Complete Sanitation Electric Light throughout. Lifts.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th April,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th May.
* ORIENTAL	6264	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7910	L. M. Whitmee	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8251	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5194	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER IMAL AUSTRIAN — CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,255	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,185	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 562.	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 1 a.m. on the 3rd May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of calling can be obtained from the Undersigned

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Bombay, 27th April, 1900.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientèle* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY Sixty Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on Friday, the 4th May, 1900, at 3 p. m.

The following is the business of the meeting :—

1. To receive the Accountsmade up to the 31st March, 1900, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1900.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
GRAND CONCERTING VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
IN AID OF THE COLABA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.
GAIETY THEATRE.
MAY 1st,
TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.
MRS. MICHAEL,
MISS, WILLIS,
CAPTAIN CUPPAGE.
MR. M. T. CARROLL,
MR. D. B. BINNING.
MESSRS. WINBUSH AND BROOKS,
MR. BEN DEFREGE.
CAPTAIN LOCK,
BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT,
by kind Permission of the Officer Commanding.
LIVING PICTURES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 3-4-4 and 8 Ans.
Box Plan at
MESSRS. S. ROSE AND CO.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "GULF OF TRINIDAD," now discharging alongside R. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK, are hereby notified that all Claims for damage, shortage, &c., must be preferred to the Undersigned before departure of the Vessel, after which no Claims will be admitted. No Claims for damage will be recognised after removal of Goods from the Dock.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent,
BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld.,
Time-Charterers.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, 27th April, 1900.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE CORPORATION of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 3 (i) of the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 2,25,000 (two lakhs and twenty-five thousand) on the Security of the rates, taxes and duties imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

1. The debentures will have a Currency of (10) ten years from the 1st July, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st July and the 1st January of each year.

2. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

3. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 2,25,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, the 12th May, 1900.

5. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1900-1901."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest depo sit in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes or Cheques for not less than 5 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the Tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no Debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but Debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on Tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A Tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 40 per cent. payable on the 25th May, 1900.
Do. II. ditto 30 per cent. 8th June, 1900.
Do. III. ditto 30 " 22nd " 1900.

N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for Debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th June, 1900.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount so allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Special Committee for loans at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th May, 1900, at the Municipal Office, Municipal Office : Calcutta, 20th April, 1900.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I , hereby tender for Rs.
of the Municipal four (4) per cent, Debenture Loan for 1900-1901 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory-Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs. , as earnest deposit.

(Signed) .....

Dated .....

* Including earnest deposit, if in Currency-Note or Cheque.

THE PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobitalao, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1900, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the fifth year's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1899.
2. To elect Members of the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointments made in the Managing Committee.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remunerations.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
ASPANDIARJI BARJORJI PANTHAKI,
Secretary.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

BRIGHTON.

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Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Customs Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HOT WEATHER SUITS, &c., BEST Drab Silk Lustre, Rs. 26 Suit; Flemish Holland, Rs. 21 Suit; Tropical Flannel, Rs. 30; Cool Undress Vests, 6 for Rs. 14; Soft Shirts, 6 for Rs. 15; Wrestling Ties, 6 for Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

PHOTOGRAPHY!!! ENLARGEMENTS artistically finished in Monochrome, Water Color, or Oil by European Artists. Our studio is admitted by our Patrons, to be the finest, in the East, and is available from 8 to 6 for the production of the HIGHEST CLASS PORTRAITURE. A visit to our Salon Solicited. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon, Horn by Row. By Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen Empress.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. Bollams Valuable Furniture, Grand Piano, etc., at White-house, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons Bona-Fide Sale of Furniture by "Wimbridge" and "Roberts," Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, Plants, Horses, and Carriages, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. Beniston's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware, Carriages, and Horses, &c., at No. 215, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, to be SOLD, TO-MORROW.

FOR HIRE, several FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, complete in every respect.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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TO LET.—TWO SUITES of ROOMS, No. 1 and No. 10 on the ground floor of Gymkhana Chambers, Wandby Road. Rent Rs. 80 each. Apply to SECRETARY, Tata Settlements, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELI, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

PANCHGANI FURNISHED 'MINOCHERE LODGE TO LET, most beautiful scenery, stands alone in a compound of 6 acres, 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms, 1 Drawing-room, and 1 Dining-room, Stable, out-houses, &c., Season's Rent Rs. 400. Hot water in its own well. —Apply to Dr. FEARN, PANCHGANI.

WANTED,—OLD BOOKS on INDIA and the EAST. Scarce Oriental Works are much appreciated. Send list with reasonable prices to J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Handsomely marked MUSKAT, (Ovibos Ziboth) partially tamed. Apply SARDAR OOMER JUMALI, Commission Stables, Byculla.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 68.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.	
CLUB BLEND	"
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JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars
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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Mercurial Poisoning, and Stiffness of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes :—"In the year 1885 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1893 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscess were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.
"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and addres then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick sCottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALLPARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, Rs.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co.,

MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM. General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.		Per lb.	Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE		2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE		1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE		1 12 0	PEKOE		0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE		1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG		0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE		1 4 0	SOUCHONG		0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills many lives are saved that otherwise pine away and die out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, hesitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make an immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 and 15, GOUGH COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000
HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Rurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Nawara Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS RANGOON AND RAWAL

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

ON and from SATURDAY next, the 28th April 1900, and until further notice, a WEEKLY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified, and on and from MONDAY, next, the 30th April 1900, and until further notice, a return Weekly Express Train will leave Lonauli for Victoria Terminus every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified, as under :—

ON SATURDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified).	H. M.	ON MONDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified).	H. M.
Victoria Terminus,		Lonauli ..... D.	7-15
Bombay ..... D.	15-25	Khandala..... A.	7-24
Neral ..... A.	16-23	Do. D.	7-27
Do. ..... D.	16-44	Neral ..... A.	8-03
Khandala ..... A.	18-16	Do. D.	8-33
Do. ..... D.	18-19	Victoria Terminus	
Lonauli ..... A.	18-31	Bombay ..... A.	10-10

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Passenger (3-30) on these Saturdays will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

J. D. FORBES,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21th of April, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have ADMITTED my son, Mr. KHAN MAHOMED MUNJEEBHOY as a PARTNER in the FIRM of MUNJEE NASSERWANJEE and Co., from the 1st of Kartik sud, 1956, 4th November, 1899.

MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 30th April, 1900, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 30th April, to Monday, the 14th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be neatly attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract.

Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY : TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually and rapidly curing the most inveterate, and irremediable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and every disease arising from an impure state of the blood, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which mercury is usually given. It supplies mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses the invigorating power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a tasteful, safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by using "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE." A great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the "cause" from the blood and bones (see bad of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and larger Bottle, Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

guaranteed to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (Gonorrhœa or constitutional, Gleet and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Sole Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CHEMISTS DRUGGIST, London, England.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid Enamel, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Apollo Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 10-48m., 10-41s. Low water, 4-3m., 4-28s.

P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 11-33m., 11-21s. Low water, 4-47m., 5-17s.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club tent, at 4 p.m., sharp, at a special general meeting.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.—Mr. C. W. D'Gama has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, in place of Mr. W. Lane, appointed to act as Deputy Sheriff.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Subject : What is Pantheism ?

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the 1st May. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched.

HOUSE-INSPECTION.—A public meeting will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 5 p.m., to consider and take such measures as may be deemed necessary in relation to the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the resolution passed, on the motion of Mr. Hormusji Shaparji Chothia, by the Corporation on the 15th January last, disallowing from this year's Budget the item of about Rs. 38,000, for house-inspection expenses. All who sympathise with the movement are cordially invited to attend.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The abkari contract of the district of Damaun was held for the last eight years by Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, but at the last auction sale thereof at Goa, it was given to Mr. Nacimento de Costa, a retired merchant of Portuguese Africa, at Rs. 70,309 per annum, the identical amount the last contractor was paying. In addition to the abkari, Mr. D'Costa was also given the monopoly of drawing toddy from khajoorees, but as the Goa newspapers raised a cry that it would be doing great injustice and harm to the several proprietors of villages and land-holders, the monopoly has been withdrawn.

THE MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trevithick, A.-D.-C., and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 5-45, p.m., to-day :—

March	Unter die Soldaten	Fahrbach
Selection	The Telephone Girl	Glover
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Lotz
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Kappey
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR.—A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held at the Convocation Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of electing a Municipal Councillor in place of Mr. J. C. Cama, deceased. On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Dr. D. B. Master, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Raojee V. J. Sankerseth, seconded by Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sutna, it was resolved that the election proceed from 4 to 6 p.m., that the meeting should close at the latter hour, and that no vote should be received after that hour. On the motion of Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar, seconded by Dr. Ghaswalla, Messrs. W. Pearson, James Leask, A. W. Shettle, and H. Holmes were appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the result of the election to the chairman. The candidates for election were—Mr. S. V. Bhandarker, Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, and Dr. C. H. F. Underwood.

A LUNATIC'S LEAP.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of one Gunesh Ramaji, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a servant in the employ of Soonderji Hemraj, an embroiderer, of Bhaugi Bahar Road, and resided in his master's premises. Since the last eighteen months Gunesh had been off and on out of his mind and behaved strongly. On the morning of the 25th instant deceased locked his room on the second storey of the house, and then jumped out of a window on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He received serious bodily injuries and was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died, at 5 o'clock this morning. The verdict was that deceased died from multiple injuries received by his having jumped out of a window on the second storey of a house, while in an unsound state of mind.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Laximon, a Hindu, was prosecuted by Inspector Coxen on a series of charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of copper and brass utensils, of the aggregate value of Rs. 15, the property of Tookaram Rama, a labourer, and ten others. The evidence showed that accused during the last two months had been calling at the house of several residents of Camatipoora and obtaining from them the loan of copper and brass pots on the pretence that he had to give dinner to his friends and relatives and promising to return them in a few days. He never returned the pots to their owners, but pledged them with marwaroes for a trifling sum of money. The matter was reported to the police and accused was arrested on the night of the 23rd instant. The whole of the property was recovered from the marwaroes. The magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of nine months and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE DURING PLAGUE DELIRIUM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Soopari Baugh Road, Parel, regarding the death of Bablia Crushna, a mill-hand, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided at the Parel village. On Monday last Bablia was attacked with plague and was immediately sent to the Sarvajanik Hospital, while his wife Ladco was removed to the Parel segregation camp. On Wednesday following one Dhondoo Mahadoo, a mill-hand, and another acquaintance went to see the deceased in the hospital. The deceased was then high fever and was delirious. When the two friends left the hospital, Bablia accompanied them as far as the gate, and wanted to leave the hospital. He was advised by his friends not to leave the hospital, when he gave Dhondoo a blow on the face and ran out on to the road, followed by Dhondoo. The deceased made his way through Chore Gully and proceeded in the direction of a quarry-hole, on Soopari Baugh Road. There he took off his clothes and wanted to take a bath in the hole. When advised by Dhondoo not to bathe, as he was likely to be drowned, he kicked him, and jumped into the water. He was drowned. The police were informed and they dragged the quarry-hole and recovered the dead body on Thursday evening. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a quarry-hole while suffering from plague delirium.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	13
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	6	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	31	8	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	6	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Zoo Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	37	11	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	4	19
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	20	37
Total	96	55	278
Total plague deaths to date	73,224	62,577	
Same date last year ...	53	42	102
Small-pox	8	5	
Cholera	2	3	

BANDORA.

There were 2 cases and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 26th instant.

DAMAUN.

During the last two days, the 24th and 25th inst., there was only one death at Lower Damaun, the victim being an old Mahomedan of Kharwadi, who died of fever with which he was confined to bed for three months. The decrease day by day in the general mortality of Lower Damaun is reassuring, as in the absence of plague, it has come to its normal state. —Dead rats made their appearance again on Wednesday at the Military Barracks, whereupon the Commanding Officer, Major Rancow, acting Governor of Damaun, ordered the immediate removal of all the soldiers, about seventy-five of whom are located in the Government School, at Lower Damaun, the students of the Portuguese and Gujrathi schools being given vacation until the 10th June next.

SUGGESTED BOMBAY CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the cricket season is approaching could it not be arranged to hold a cricket tournament this year? We have hockey, golf, football, and tennis tournaments, regattas, races, cycle sports, carnivals, etc., annually, and why not a cricket tournament? Cannot some leading spirit or club move in the matter? Something after the schools association competitions, but with a hard-and fast rule that a person may only belong to and represent one club during the season. This will make the clubs more representative, than they are at present, and not only promote a keener interest, but greater efficiency in the game.—Yours, etc.,

April 27. KING WILLOW.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE KHOTI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on the Khoti Act Amendment Bill, in last Friday's issue, will undoubtedly be welcomed by the khots of Ratnagiri as a sign of awakening interest in the question, although they cannot but regret that you should have been led to take a view adverse to them. You will, however, I am sure, allow me to put the other side before your readers and some of the various points noticed by you. Allow me to mention, in justice to the khots, two or three facts which show that the insinuations made in the first portion of your article are entirely unsupported. Many of the khots of Ratnagiri are Brahmins no doubt, but there is a large number of them who are Marathas, Kunbis and Mahomedans. The very memorial against the present Bill was sent by the "Khans," a well-known Mahomedan family of khots, comprising 400 members and possess khoti villages in Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli talukas. Again the severest critics of the Bill are Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Kharegbat, the District Judge. Brahminism, therefore, has nothing to do with khotism. Nor do I know what "sinister influences" you refer to as having given an extension of rights to khots under the Act of 1880. The name of the late Rao Saheb Mandlik who led the khots at that time should be a sufficient guarantee. I think, that no sinister influences could have been employed at any rate on the side of the khots; while as a matter of fact the Act entailed and not extended many of their rights. The Act was enacted on the basis of a compromise between the Government and the khots which the latter then accepted on the faith of promises then given that their remaining rights will not be further tampered with. The present generation of officials may ignore the promises or get out of them by quibbles such as that the legislature is not bound to pass what its officers, or that former officers might have been wrong and their successors are not bound by what they said or did. Khots, in their Oriental simplicity, do not understand these microscopic distinctions, and probably, say that Government is committing a breach of faith. It appears that they would have been much wiser if they had not then withdrawn the suits or agreed to consent decrees in the High Court by relying upon promises held out to them. Then you are not also correct in saying that all intelligence is on the side of the khots and ignorance on that of the tenants. The tenants, too, have their astute vakils and graduates and what is more there are localofficers secretly encouraging them and many touters and prompters to get up petitions for them. In fact since the Bill was brought in, thirty-seven petitions signed of several hundreds of signatures have been sent in for the ryots, while only seven or eight have gone on behalf of the khots. This is certainly no sign of backwardness on the part of ryots. If anybody inquires of these people he will find a strange notion widely prevailing amongst them that the Bill is going to confer "dharna" free tenancy on them and so many of them are actually withholding "vasul" from the khots since last year. None could have put this idea into their head? This is how ryots are misled and petitions got up on their behalf. Let me state plainly that when left to themselves that ryots and the khot pull on very well together. There are numerous villages where no friction has ensued between them for the last twenty years. It is only when outsiders, mostly local officers, come in that mischief begins. The khot is then on eyesore to these officers, and most of the outcry against the khot, you will find in this quarter. The Mamlatdar when he goes to the village cannot play the little despot or commandeer provisions from the simple villagers because there is the khot, and so he must be got out of the way. This is all the reason why so many efforts are being made to bring the khots under the control of the local revenue officers.

Let me now deal briefly with the points regarding the Bill you have raised in the latter portion of your article. You say, as the Hon. Mr. Nugent and other officials have always been saying that the "Abhavni" systems is oppressive to the ryots. The crux of the system is that the crops are appraised by the khot on the field and his share is decreed there and then. The rules enjoin that the paper thus prepared and duly signed by each tenant and two witnesses must be certified by the Mamlatdar. Now where is here any room for oppression? The rules of Government are very stringent, rather stringent and harassing to the khots, but he submits to them for fear of the severe penalty for the slightest irregularity. It is, however, said that the rules are not properly enforced and the reason is given differently. The Hon. Mr. Nugent said that the subordinate revenue officials are won over by the khots while you suggest that they are over-reached. I leave it to others to reconcile these conflicting explanations and shall give some figures which will go a different tale. The Collector in his report on the Bill gives the figures for the last eight years of total appraisements and those objected to by tenants and I take the average from them :—

Taluka.	Total.	Objected to by tenants.	Percentage.
Dapoli	128	3·3	2
Mandangad	115	1·5	1·3
Khed	221	4	1·8
Chiplun	43·6	0	0
Ratnagiri	3425·3	3·3	0·9
Rajapuri	119	525	4·5
Sangameshwar	167	5·3	3·2

I omit Devagad and Malwan, for figures of them are not given. What we find here. The proportion of appraisements objected by the ryots is between one and three per cent., near that per cent. only in Rajapur, where almost all the khoti villages are in the hands of sowkars. Does this show that the khots over-appraise the crops or that the ryots feel any oppression. I can give other figures leading to the same conclusion if space had permitted. Your assertion, therefore, that the khots' estimate is seldom acceptable to the ryots is not borne out by these figures given by the Collector. I may also state that the application of the ryots is to be made not to the police or village panch as you suppose, but to the Mamlatdar under Rule VII, who ought to find no difficulty in getting three persons in the village to appraise the crops. The fact is if anybody would only care to inquire about it, that the estimate of each field or khandi is put down on a piece of cloth called tod or sampi i.e., a compromise between the khot and the whole village tenantry. The khot makes his estimate and the "gaokar," or the leader of ryots states his; then there is a little haggling and bargaining for some time, and then the compromise is struck. It is worth while to see the operation actually going on for days together, and the perfect mutual good-will that prevails for the whole time. There is thus little room left for objections or Mamlatdar's intervention. There are numbers of villages in each taluka in which there has not been the slightest quarrel between the khot and his tenants for the last twenty-five years. I do not know whence you get the information that previous to the Survey Act "making" or contract system, prevailed in majority of cases. If so it could have been very easy for the ryots to prove the "maktas" before the settlement officers, and thus avoid the "Abhavni." The appraisement system with its concomitant of payment in kind, in fact the natural system in this country as it is best suited not only to Ratnagiri but to the soil and climate of the whole India. It has the greatest elasticity as it distributes the benefits and losses of the ever-varying seasons equally among all parties concerned. It became all the more necessary since Government increased the rigour of its own revenue collection by requiring payment in cash and strictly within time. A middleman landlord like the khot became a necessity for the ryots as it were between the exacting tax-gatherer and the poor ryots. He could pay the tax in time and recover it leisurely in kind from the ryots. As a further relief to equalize the burden on both the khots, rent was fixed not in a money standard but a share of the crops, so that both gained or lost as the season was good or bad. They act like partners in a business and not like creditors and debtors which, according to the latest Government resolution is the proper relation between the Government and the landholders. The khot may have bad qualities, but he does not certainly treat his tenants like a marwari. But better than generalizations, I may mention a comparison which may almost appear to you like a conundrum. I had already alluded to your article of last year, a portion of which you kindly published in your paper. I therein mentioned several "khalsa villages in Sangameshwar Taluka, Kadwal, Mosrung Nivlii, Murshi," and others. They have been Government villages from the beginning of British rule. Since the last survey of the taluka have been paying only the assessment and local cess. Let an inquiry be instituted between the present condition of these ryots with the ryots of the surrounding khoti villages, who in no way differ from them except in the single particular of being tenants of khots and pay by "Abhavni." The khoti tenants of course pay more, i. e., the assessment plus the excess profits of the khots which latter item the ryots of Khalsa village are exempted from. At the time of survey the economic condition of the two sets of village was almost alike; and what do we find now? The ryots of the khoti villages are the same as before, while those of the above-named khalsa villages are almost all insnared in sowkar's debts, most of them also have either mortgaged or sold their lands, and are now at the mercy of the sowkar. What has made this difference? Will any revenue officer or any of your readers solve this conundrum? Will Government institute an inquiry and solve this problem before they abolished the "abhavni" system? Will they also explain to us why the Deccan Agriculturists Act is found insufficient to stem the tide of indebtedness in the Deccan and is not at all wanted in Ratnagiri? The khot might be a tyrant, but he has at least done one service to the ryots; he has kept the marwari out of the village.

I need not say much on the question whether multiples substituted in the revised Bill are just to the khots, for you have substantially admitted our grievance. If as you say the assessment is often less than one-tenth or one-fifteenth of the gross crops, it follows that the khots who received hitherto one-third of the crops would now get only one-fifth or two-fifteenth by the new arrangement. Thus where formerly they got five rupees out of which they paid one to Government and retained four, they will now get only two and retain one. Why should the profits be thus quartered at one stroke of the legislature. The Collector of Ratnagiri in his report to the Select Committee on the Bill admits that the profits in many cases are eight times the assessment in "warkas" lands, and yet the Select Committee fixed the maximum at twice. Why should the khot be made to bear this loss in the profits he has been hitherto receiving? The Collector of course is equal to the occasion and says plainly that the khot has enjoyed it long enough and so may forego it for the future. I suppose he will not allow the same argument to be applied to the salaries of highly-paid Government officials. Indian Governments do not, I believe, intend to introduce socialism by legislation; otherwise our millowners and other millionaires, especially those who have inherited their wealth from ancestors, will have at once to distribute all their superfluous wealth amongst the poor. So long as the principle is accepted that khots are to be allowed to enjoy whatever they have been enjoying hitherto, there can be no justification for the proposal of the Select Committee.

I pass over the minor points touched by you, I must however notice two. You say the objection to the Collector's sanction to the mukhtyar is vexatious and you inquire the necessity of such sanction to ensure you unobjectionable representative. I shall not trouble you here with the practical difficulties and other objections to this provision from the khots' stand-point, which have been and will be placed before the Council in due form; but there is one aspect of it, highly prejudicial to Government, which has been strongly overlooked by all. Until now the khot is wholly responsible for the acts and errors of his agent; but once the Collector is given a voice in the appointment, he will claim proportionate exemption from that responsibility, nay, he will hold the Collector responsible to that extent. If the agent is guilty of any misdeeds causing loss, the khot will not be liable for the loss to Government or ryot, but would rather claim compensation for the loss caused to himself.

As to the provision about forests you seem to be under a misapprehension. It has nothing to do with future rights but is wholly retrospective and therefore most objectionable. By this provision the legislature is asked to validate certain orders which were apparently illegal when passed. Can you find precedents for retrospective legislation of this sort? What these orders are nobody knows. I believe even the non-official members of the Select Committee do not know, and I cannot understand how they have put their signatures below a report in which this provision is retained. As to future forest rights they are for the present secured by a judgment of the High Court given last year, unless of course one of these secret orders encroaches on them. In that case Government is both morally and legally bound to disclose the orders for which they ask validation. Government may pass the Bill by majority, but they will not solve the question. If this Bill is passed, I am afraid there will be a far larger crop of difficulties the officials will have to face five years hence than they think, and then we shall require another tinkering of the Act.—Yours, &c.,

M. R. BODAS.

THE LATE DESAI JAYANTILAL MAGANLAL, B. A.

A PETLAD correspondent, writing on Tuesday, April 24th, says : To-day a meeting of the Charotar Nagar Association was held to write a letter of consolation to the bereaved family of Desai Jayantilal Maganlal, B. A. At 5 p.m., the work of the meeting commenced by the election of the president.

Mr. Ramprasad K. Desai, in moving the sending of the letter, briefly summarised the life-work of the deceased gentleman. The late lamented Jayantilal was born in 1875. From his very boyhood he gave signs of extraordinary abilities and penetrating intelligence. He finished his vernacular course very rapidly and passed his Matriculation at the early age of fifteen His college career was not one of hurry, but of sound and wide education. He graduated in 1898. He mainly studied in Baroda College, and throughout his long career he was never idle. He took a leading part in debating clubs and social gatherings and such other undertakings. And all matters in which he took part were marked successes. He was a favourite of the students. All the professors liked him and they all had a very high opinion of his abilities. He had already kept three terms for the LL.B., and would have appeared this year, but God willed otherwise. He was an eloquent speaker and would have been one of the finest speakers of this Presidency. He most ardently wished to serve the public and constantly longed for the day when his energetic and enterprising nature might bear some fruit for the public good. He was also a staunch supporter of female education and he never missed an opportunity of impressing this subject on anybody. He infused spirit and energy wherever he went. He was always endeavouring to do good to some one or other. Self never troubled him. Lately, he published a monthly magazine, called "Arunodaya," the proceeds of which he meant to devote to the service of the country. Only two numbers had been issued when he died on 21st April at his native place, Thasara. Only his friends could know his worth, he was but partly seen. Mr. Himatbhai P. Desai seconded the proposition and dwelt on his social temper, mixing with everybody. He also spoke at some length on his affectionate and sympathetic heart. Mr. Vithal J. Desai, in supporting the proposition, remarked that he worked night and day not only for this Association but for all such institutions. Not only did the Association lose a capable man but the Presidency also has lost a man who was sure to be prominent in it in the near future. He was sure that his soul would always look on them with interest and affection. The proposition was unanimously carried. It was further resolved that the president communicated the resolution to the deceased's family. The meeting was dissolved after the president's address.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF MEASURES AT BARAI VILLAGES.

OUR Damaun correspondent mentions the commendable measures adopted by the representatives of the late Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwalla to alleviate the distress consequent upon the scanty fall of rain caused to the people of six villages of Barai, in the Dharampore State, which are in their possession. Since the 3rd January last a shop has been opened at Barai where paddy rice and brown rice, the staple food of the poor, are sold at rates much cheaper than those charged in the Pardi Kasba and other adjoining British villages, the result being that not only all the people of the Barai village take advantage of the shop but people of the adjoining British and Dharampore State villages, situate at distances from seven to eight miles, in the absence of a similar shop either in British or Dharampore villages, daily flock to purchase the cheap grain.

There is a vast tank at Barai which at all times of the year contains a permanent and sufficient quantity of potable water which is used not only by the people of Barai and adjacent British villages but also by their numerous cattle. In order to afford relief to the people of Barai villages, the work of deepening the tank and constructing a substantial canal to convey water, in times of need, for irrigation purposes has been opened at Barai from the 3rd January last, and work is going on there every day and the village of Sookhala, and on these over a thousand hundred persons belonging to the Barai villages are employed daily, and it is likely that this number will go on increasing until the monsoon approaches. These labourers are paid according to their age and constitution and custom of the country in such quantity of grain as is sufficient for their maintenance. Females and children who are willing to work are given light work and an adequate quantity of grain, but those who are not able to work are given *canji* as mentioned below. A relief camp is consequently opened at Barai containing several mandwas for the accommodation of the people on work where they seem to enjoy the necessary comforts.

Such persons at the Barai villages as owing to infirmity, tender or old age and disease are unable to work are accommodated in a special poor-house erected for that purpose at Barai, where they are fed with sufficient *canji* twice a day, i.e., in the morning and evening. Such persons are also provided with the same from the large stock kept there.

The crop of lands held by cultivators at Barai villages, owing to the scantiness of rain, has no doubt been considerably less than the usual outturn, but owing to the great care bestowed upon land of the cultivators, it has on an average been greater than that produced in the adjoining British or Dharampore villages. These cultivators applied for a remission of the land tax payable by them, enquiry is made into every case, and on that of the inquiry as the outturn of the crop, equitable remission varying from 10 to 50 per cent. has been granted and by way of affording facilities to the distressed cultivators to continue cultivation of land, they are granted takavi advances in cash and grain, and thus saved from the necessity of going to the sowkars to borrow money on usurious terms.

A staff consisting of intelligent and trustworthy managers and mehtas is retained to superintend and carry out the aforesaid works.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Yachts handicap race to start at 3-30 p.m.

Yacht's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Nanta	Mr G T W Oliver
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Elsea	Mr C A R Crommelin

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to post; round Red Chaunel Buoy, W N W of Bancar Id., round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 26 miles.

Ship's boats (service rig) handicap race to start at 3-45.

Boat's name	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr J S Weaving
H M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr C Lawton

Course No. 14, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round the P. & O Mooring Buoy B, leaving both to port; round middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 5·6 miles

Tomtit class race to start at 4 o'clock.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Meg	Mr W Murray
Midget	Officers, R A
Britannia	Mr R H H Hopkins
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne

Course No. 14, viz., same as above.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF WAR OFFICE ANTIQUITY.

IN regard to Government rubber contracts for waterproofs, night wraps, and the like, one point seems to call for attention, and this has to do with the sealed samples which may be inspected by intending contractors. It has long been a source of complaint that the sealed samples belong to a past age, when the rubber trade in many of its branches had hardly emerged from an embryonic condition, or to speak rather darkly, before various rites and mysteries had been introduced into the manufacture, with the result of making an article look better than it really is. There is one article, not of a very large consumption certainly, which, according to "Engineering," has been accepted for many years at a much lower quality and price than has any reference to the sealed sample to which it is supposed to correspond, and this naturally puts those who wish to tender in an awkward position, because if they quote for an article equal in value to the sealed sample, they know by experience that the chance of obtaining the contract is exceedingly remote. Perhaps in the reforms which recent events have led us to anticipate, even such comparatively insignificant matters as this may come in for their share of attention, though it is as well not to be too sanguine.

A GRAND SPECULATION, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, li

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 3-4 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£111 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£94 "
Bar Silver in London.....27 7-16 "
Do New York.....59 7-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 19 1-2 plus 1
Do New York.....4 83—unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent., unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "

Bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000, 1-3 31-32. Gold to Bombay £20,000. The Bank of England's reserve is 43 per cent. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very steady during the week with a limited amount of business doing. Bank Telegraphic has been obtainable at 1-3 31-32 against Credits at 1-4 7-32, but not without.

Bills were offered at 1-4 3-16, but were refused just as steadily until Tuesday, when one or two buyers accepted the rate and in all, got about £30,000 to £40,000 on that, and the following day when the rate was withdrawn, and though this rate is still offered to a fair extent, there are no buyers under 1-4 7-32 and no sellers of ready Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. or Demand 1s. 4d. Closing rates are as under:—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	143 1-2
Japan do.	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet during the week without any appreciable change in rates and with only a small business doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been steady throughout the week, and in some shares there has been an improvement. On account of the death of a Broker the market is closed to-day.

MONEY.—The market remains unchanged and 3 1-2 per cent, can be got for short deposits. There is no change to report in any of the Presidency Banks' rates of interest since last week.

WHEAT.—The market remains quiet with nothing whatever for export and what demand there is, is purely for local consumption. Arrivals 29,865 cwts.

GINGELLY SEED.—A considerable amount of business has been done during the week, and rates close firm at about 4 annas above last week. Arrivals 1,721 cwts. and Stocks small.

CASTOR SEED.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week with a good demand at Rs. 38-8. Arrivals 12,511 cwts.

LINSEED during the week has been firm and a large business has been done. The market closes to-day at 2 annas on yesterday's rates for "bold," say Rs. 8-14 with small grain also higher, sellers asking Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-12. April-May is higher in sympathy with ready. Arrivals 57,509 cwts.

RAPE SEED.—There has been a fair amount of business done during the week and the market closes firmer to-day at an advance on previous rates. Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7 per cwt. Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-10. Arrivals 54,584 cwts.

POPPY SEED.—Owing to freer arrivals prices were slightly easier at the beginning of the week, the market closing firmer this evening with a good enquiry at Rs. 8-0-6. Arrivals 56,571 cwts.

London quotes.—Linseed 51s. April-May, Dunkirk, sellers firm.

FREIGHTS.—During the week, the market has been very quiet, rates showing a downward tendency, but with several steamers fixed away for other Ports, and a good demand still going on for the Rice Ports (though buyers' ideas are 8 annas to Re. 1 below sellers,) there does not seem much chance of rates giving way further to any extent. The seed crops being so small this year shippers do not see their way to engaging forward freight, preferring to wait until business offers.

In the early part of the week business was done in the Trentham Hall at 14s. for Liverpool and 13s. for Marseilles, but on her filling up an exceedingly low rate was accepted—said to be 10s. 6d. The Glengarry has been fixed from Calcutta to Hamburg, and the Gloanim from Aden to Calcutta with salt. The Gulf of Trinidad has been fixed for one picked port at 16s. 3d. for early May, and the P. and O. steamer, the Shanghai, has been berthed as an extra steamer for London, May loading The Brighton has been fixed at 17s. for one picked port and 17s. 6d. for two, Hamburg excluded in both cases. The Wilhelmina has been taken up to load on the Madras Coast, while the Floriston has been ordered to proceed to Calcutta to load up there. The Methley Hall has been berthed for Antwerp with 5000 tons at 15s. 6d. for May, probably giving the last few days of this month.

COALS.—A fair amount of business has been put through during the week, but with Coal so scarce for this and next year business is naturally very much restricted. In the early part of the week a line of Muir's was done at Rs. 13-12-0 for this and next year and in Bird's a line was done for the whole of next year at Rs. 13-8 and a smaller one at same rate, January to June, next year. The Singareni 500 tons were sold for May at Rs. 14. In Deshargur 400 to 500 tons are reported at Rs. 16-8 May, shipment and a small line at Rs. 15-4 for all next year. In Jardines 1,200 tons have been sold at Rs. 14-4, January to December, 1901; 1,000 tons at Rs. 14, October to December, and a smaller lot at same rate for November December. The market has been closed, this afternoon, owing to the sudden death yesterday evening of Mr. R. C. Lees, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

The quotations are:—

		Rs. a.
Singarini		14 1-4
Deshargar	Bengal	15 3-4
Muir's Navigation	"	15 1-2
Jardines	"	15 3-4
Seebpore	"	15

COTTON.—We have another quiet week to report on with a tendency on the part of sellers to accept rather lower rates. The demand continues small. Shippers to Europe have been as good buyers as any one, and each day a few purchases have been recorded on their account. The demand from Japan continues practically dead, and no sales have transpired for this account, and contrary to the usual state of things, even in the loading steamers is freely offered to shippers which, with slightly better management, might be the case in the swing of the season. The enquiry for local consumption is still of the hand to mouth description that has characterised it for so long now, and were it not that holders consider present stocks moderate, there would be considerable more pressure to sell than is apparent at present.

Receipts into Bombay, as must be expected, continue on a very small scale, only 12,000 bales having been received this week as compared with 47,000 bales same week last year. The total to date is now only 776,000 bales, or about 820,000 bales less than in the corresponding season last season. Shipments to all Ports from October 1st to date total up 330,000 bales as against 641,000 bales same time last year, of these Japan has taken 248,000 bales, Europe 50,000 bales, and China 26,000 bales. The shipments to Europe are 263,000 bales behind last year and to Japan the decrease has been 30,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 14-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.

April 3/20	April May July-Aug. 5/17 5/9	Oct.-Nov. 4/83	Jan.-Feb. 4/23
	plus 1-64	-1-64	-1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	7,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 13-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of July	9·34 plus 3
do do October	8·18 plus 2

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts,	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For the week	11,719	59,611	70,454
From 1st Jan. to 26th April	444,037	1,269,123	947,825
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,335	9,218	12,938
From 1st Jan. to 26th April	40,799	271,914	178,740
Clearances China, to Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	5,198	14,851	9,596
From 1st Jan. to 26th April	158,164	228,788	144,899

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	29,865	204,622	423,701
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	547,131	1,523,803	2,192,527
Linseed for the week	57,509	113,415	101,697
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	253,262	1,176,482	1,080,042
Rapeseed for the week	54,584	119,384	79,940
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	276,241	644,465	630 148
Gingelly for the week	1,721	11,917	29,413
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	909,160	932,571	999,125

The clearances of wheat and seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898 cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	57,550	99,770
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	4	791,091	597,072
Linseed for the week	32,344	17,416	98,501
Do from 1st Jan. to 26th April	138,434	851,430	883,345
Rapeseed for the week	20,055	22,003	86,666
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	329,042	443,377	536,298
Gingelly seed for the week	19,037	16,031	10,702
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th April	1,050,712	1,042,779	853,372

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 218-4 3-8	
Do. Fully Good	" 211—5-16	
Do. Good	" 205—4 3-16	
Bolatee, Fine	" 220—4 15-32	
Do. Fully Good	" 216—4 3-8	
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 217—4 13-32	
Comra, Fully Good	" 225—4 17-32	
Bhownagur Good 15 to 25th May	" 229—4 1-2	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 234—4 25-32	
Westerns,	" 218—4 7-16	
Broach, Good	" 231—4 23-32	

PIECE GOODS.—During the week little or no business has been doing and again clearances have been exceptionally small. Dealers are doing their best to maintain rates, but as the season is drawing to a close there are many rather anxious sellers and prices are consequently tending in buyer's favour. Arrival business is still at a complete standstill and must remain so for some time to come, prices ruling here being very far below the level of those now current in Manchester.

GREY GOODS are in almost retail demand, the enquiry for well known cloths being exceptionally small.

BLEACHED CLOTHS.—The stock is steadily increasing and as there is little or no demand from the Districts, prices all round are very unsatisfactory.

IMPORTED YARNS.—The market is very quiet but fairly steady.

LOCAL YARNS.—A few sales have been made by Speculators during the week at very low rates and this is about all the business that has come to light. Mill quotations in many instances being more or less nominal.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season;—

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	1899.	October 1st. 1899.	1898.
Khandeish	..	..	821	57915	257235	101740	334696
Barsee and Nuggur	..	70	1255	26207	81250	36477	93110
Berar	..	..	536	67768	409125	119414	572914
Total Oomras	..	70	2612	151891	769311	257831	100720
Hingunghat	..	..	5699		8686	17058	11524
Dhollera	..	196	403	21531	19025	5132	229424
Broach	..	..	..	18020	2	87781	40397	99164
Compta & Dharwar	..	317	2552	30795	27683	43915	33478
Westerns	..	625	2273	7226	3266	7836	8837
Bengals	..	313	2715	165121	172700	309886	213655
Sind	..	31	991	17648	4632	25183	5009
Carsian	..	20	62	7271	151	8789	216
American	..	..	..	11376	1037	15242	1770
Egyptian	..	..	91	5927	2086	9173	2180
Other Sorts	..	..	..	1886	5	3080	8
Total	..	1575	11719	444037	1259123	777316	1631986

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Total Friday's Receipts. cwts.	Total Receipts for the week. cwts.	Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	4,166	29,865	547,131
Linseed	6,978	57,509	256,262
Rapeseed	10,017	54,584	276,241
Gingellyseed	519	1,721	909,160
Poppyseed	8,321	50,571	100,204
Groundnuts	..	..	27,633
Castorseed	1,923	12,511	163,072
Rice	29,018	507,397	4,805,397
Myrabollams	2,281	20,155	*110,823

* Since 1st April 1900.

Current quotations of local made piece goods and yarns on Friday:—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET—Quiet but steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as cents
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6·75 to 7·25
Do	21 to 31	23 to 24	4 to 7	6·50 to 7·00
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·50 to 7·00
Do	45 to 55	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·50 to 7·00
Domestics	24 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·50 to 7·00
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·50 to 7·00
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	2 to 3	6·50 to 6·75
Do	60 to 72	5 to 6	2-1-2 to 4	6·50 to 6·75
Plain Dhoties	29 to 37	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Red Bordered Dhoties	29 to 37	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·25
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·75 to 7·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·50
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 7·75
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 6·75
Towells and Nap-kins (Different sizes)				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET:—Steady.

Twist	No.	6s Mule, As.	4 1-4 to 4 1-2	per lb.
"	8s	"	4 3-8 " 4 1 2	"
"	10s	"	4 3-4 " 5 1-4	"
"	12s	"	4 3-4 " 5 5 16	"
"	16s	"	5 3-8 " 5 5-8	"
"	20s	"	5 5-8 " 6 1-8	"
"	24s	"	6 1-4 " 6 1-2	"
"	26s	"	7 " 7 3-4	"
"	40s	"	7 3-4 " 8 1-4	"

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 63-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	63-12 rdy. 62 1d.
Gold Leaf	" 4-62
Bar Gold, English (57 touch)	" 23-15-0
Bar Australian	" 21-5
Bar Bombay	" 2-5
Bar Paris	" 29

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngurgar 4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes 101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan 111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 94
Bar Silver 27 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,700,000, Increase £800,000; Public Deposits £8,000,000 Decrease £700,000; Other Deposits £4,400,000, Increase £2,500,000; Other Securities £32,100 000, Increase £300,000. Notes and Gold £21,400,000, Increase £1,000,000. The Banks Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 26.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 27.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 25.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left here this afternoon, homewards.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

Mail steamer Massilia from China arrived.
Mail steamer Karlsruhe from Suez arrived.

The P. and O. Company's extra steamer Shanghai, which left Colombo yesterday, may be expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from China, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and is expected to arrived at Bombay on Monday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 12th instant, at noon, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 27th inst., at 4 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (8 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DYER—April 22, at Solon, the wife of E J R Dyer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McINTYRE—BICKERS—April 18, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Harry Menzies, M A, Civil Chaplain, Peter McIntyre, to Aurora Lilia Bickers.

DEATHS.

ADDIS—April 21, at Mhow, Eric, the only child of Frederick Henry and Elsie Addis, aged 11 months and 16 days.

KIRK—April 17, at Shwebo, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant W H Kirk, 2nd Essex Regiment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"•" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

CAPTAIN M. H. HAYES was undoubtedly well inspired when he thought that a description of South African life just before the beginning of the inflammatory stage of the present trouble would be interesting. But he was not equally happy when he decided to name his book on the subject, "Among Horses in South Africa," (Everett and Co., London). It would have been more correctly designated "Among Men in South Africa," for as he truly says, he had exceptional opportunities of making the friendly acquaintance of Boers and English residents. One of the charms of the book is that it is free from partisan spirit, and deals with Boer and Uitlander with impartial benevolence. The one is not made a demi-god, nor the other an incarnate fiend. Both have their failings and both have their good points, and both are very much the victims of circumstances. Captain Hayes and his wife arrived in Capetown intending to start a horse-breaking class, and thereby advertise their advent to all South Africa. They were horrified to find that the well-to-do residents who cared about horses, left the sleepy semi-Dutch town, at six o'clock every evening, for the distant suburbs. Few rode horses, and those who had traps, were driven by a black groom. Horses were not much in their line. However, by the assistance of the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Loch, and some military officers, a class was formed, in which Mrs. Hayes was able to ride a buck-jumper that had disposed of all the young men in the garrison. It is interesting to know, on such good authority, that a lady who knows how to turn her saddle to account has a far stronger seat than a man in a hunting saddle, and is quite as safe as a practised rider in a buck-jumping saddle. Captain Hayes surprised the Colonials by handling at once unbroken animals of diabolical temper, converting them to infantine amiability and handing them over to Mrs. Hayes to ride round the field. The large majority of the English residents in South Africa is composed of British workmen or their descendants, who, in their struggle after wealth, have not been able to advance in educational culture beyond the standard of their ancestors. The ups and downs of life are so great that the possession, or the want of money, makes little difference in regard to a man's social position. The well-born and well-educated are so few that they either remain apart or are lost in the crowd. The guinea's stamp in South Africa, is the fact of being a white man. As such he is the equal of everybody else. In Australia, where there are practically no black races, the new generation are proud of being Colonials or Australians, and would resent being termed Englishmen. The English-speaking inhabitants in South Africa would consider it an indignity to be called Colonists, and to term them Afrikanders would be a deliberate insult.

The author met Mr. Cecil Rhodes at the City Club, "where billiards, pool, draw-poker, and the society of the best of fellows could be enjoyed without any of the stiff formalities which too often are the bane of social life in England." Mr. Rhodes had fallen from his horse just before. He rides for exercise but is not an expert horseman. At that time, he was the champion, and the apparent leader of the Afrikander Bond, and was on excellent terms with President Kruger, whose co-operation was necessary for the success of the stringent—Captain Hayes terms them barbarous—measures adopted to check illicit diamond buying. He "fetched" the Cape Dutch by his accessibility, easy manners, masterfulness, and entire absence of side. The slack, not to say slovenly, way he dressed, and the readiness with which he would stand, or take, a drink made him regard him as one of themselves. Mr. Rhodes' fiscal policy was reactionary and protective to a degree that would satisfy Mr. Chaplin or Mr. James Lowther. The necessaries of life were subjected to heavy import duties. Wheat paid 38 per cent., flour 59 per cent., paraffin oil 202, and unrefined sugar 107 per cent. The Dutch farmers who lived on the produce of their own fields, did not feel this heavy taxation much. The English residents, living for the most part in the towns were heavily smitten. Imported books had to pay a duty of 20 per cent. but then Captain Hayes tells us that the English residents read only periodicals and novels. The Dutch farmer and his wife read the Bible and they are content. Mr. Rhodes carefully refrained from imposing a tax on diamonds, of which £4,000,000 sterling worth are exported every year. But he had the presence of mind to raise the franchise qualification from £25 to £75. Captain Hayes tells us that the great Empire-builder tried to introduce the thin end of the wedge of slavery by legalising corporal punishment for offences committed by servants against their masters. That effort failed, which is strange, seeing that Mr. Rhodes certainly had, until the raid shattered his power, a decisive majority in the Cape Legislature. His policy, as Premier of the Cape Government, was anti-English and pro-Dutch, or as we should say, in the phrase of the hour, pro-Boer. Captain Hayes affirms that the laws passed to put down the I. D. B., or illicit diamond-buying, which practically reversed the English law, that every one is innocent until he is proved guilty, were passed by the judicious squaring of the Cape Legislature. "It would be preposterous to suppose that if the House of Assembly had not been squared, and very well squared too, it would have enacted that any one found in possession of an uncut diamond could, without further evidence, be sent to penal servitude unless he or she could conclusively prove that the stone had been lawfully obtained, that conviction would follow such detected possession even if the accused person could prove that he or she had innocently obtained the diamond from police officers of the Company, who had given it with the deliberate intention of betraying the receiver; and that all such convictions were summary without any trial by jury." The Transvaal and the Orange Free State Governments were induced to adopt the Cape Colony law, and as up to that time no diamonds had been found in either of those States, the presumption is that the same system of squaring that was effective in the Cape, was resorted to in Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Numerous cases in which this law was abused to entrap innocent persons to enable informers and detectives to earn the reward given by the De Beers Company seem to justify those who hold that the I. D. B. laws demoralised all connected with their execution.

At Johannesburg, as in Pretoria, the Boers applauded the horses that seemed likely to get the better of their tamer. But there also when the latter succeeded, he came in for equally hearty applause. Many of the Boers, whose impracticable horses Captain Hayes rendered obedient, warmly expressed their gratitude. They cheerfully paid their two guineas per lesson, which they appreciated as a practical means of enabling them to break in their horses. With regard to Johannesburg, with its population of 60,000, from all parts of the earth, we are told that it is to all intents and purposes a vast mining camp, most of the houses being constructed of corrugated iron, and the streets, with the exception of two or three thoroughfares, being unpaved, and it might also be said, unswept and unwatered. Of the business men, four-tenths are Jews, three-tenths English, two-tenths Germans, and one-tenth Americans and other nationalities. Unfortunately, says Captain Hayes, Johannesburg has not recruited her stock of Jews from the better classes of that ancient nation. The Dutch are the nominal rulers of the place, but appeared disinclined to meddle with the turbulent foreign crowd in their midst. The Transvaalers viewed with dismay the increasing size of Johannesburg, for they saw that in the near future, they would have either to allow the foreigners a share in the management of their country, to fight, or to *trek* farther afield. Our author modestly disclaims competence for forming an opinion on the merits of the present dispute, but while sincerely wishing success to our troops, he hopes that a generous peace will follow the conclusion of the war. At an exhibition of horse-breaking before a large audience of Boers at Pretoria, a vicious brute struck Captain Hayes on the head with one of his forefeet, covering him with blood and making him reel. The Boers, we are told, cheered the horse which defeated the Red-Neck. Within an hour, the horse was mounted by Mrs. Hayes, who, notwithstanding his furious buck-jumping, rode him round, and was, in her turn, cheered enthusiastically. Thenceforth, the men of the Boer artillery gave her the military salute when they saw her in the street. With reference to horse-sickness, the writer contests the general view that it lasts only a couple of hours. He seems to have the support of Dr. Edington, a Colonial bacteriologist, who studied this malady, for the contention that the disease runs its course in four days. The general belief arises from the fact that the external symptoms only attract attention when the end approaches, and the animal becomes drowned by the effusion of blood-serum into the lungs. The sickness is caused by a fungus growing on the herbage when moist from dew. The only effective means of prevention is to keep the animals at night and until the sun has well risen in an enclosure where there is no herbage. In one year 69,000 horses were carried off, in another over 20,000. It is always present, in one district or another, but happily it only becomes epidemic at long intervals. The horse sickness is undoubtedly one of the scourges of which South Africa has a large assortment, as a set-off to many advantages.

THE subject of the publication of Lord Roberts's despatches by the War Office is to be brought to the notice of Parliament by Mr. James Lowther who has set himself a congenial task. Mr. Ritchie, speaking at Croydon the other day, said it was a delusion to suppose that the Spion Kop despatches were published by the War Office without the consent of Lord Roberts. But Mr. Ritchie is President of the Board of Trade and is in no way connected with the War Office. He was therefore speaking without his book. The statement would have been more valuable had it been made by Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, who, by the way, in reply to some honmember, with whose name we are not furnished with, has stated that Lord Roberts made no comments on the operations at Maggersfontein. That fact was already very well known, however the matter having been fully explained, the despatches on Maggersfontein and on Colenso went home direct to the Secretary of State and never passed through the hands of Lord Roberts. They were forwarded before the chief command passed out of the hands of Sir Redvers Buller to those of Lord Roberts. Enough has been said, however, to indicate that General Buller's active career in the Army will close on his return to England. With many others he has reason to curse South Africa. Among the first notes which poor Colley wrote after taking office in South Africa was one containing these words, "Whether . . I shall find that South Africa is to me, as it is said to be in general, the grave of all good reputations remains to be seen." What is it about South Africa, asks Mr. FitzPatrick in his "Transvaal from Within," that has upset so many men of capacity and experience? . . Perhaps there is something in Africa itself which makes it a huge exception to the rule of other lands; the something which is suggested in the rivers without water, flowers without scent; and birds without song; a contrariness which puts the alluvial gold on the top of mountain ranges and leaves the valleys barren. . . the something which many centuries ago prompted the old

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS BY GENERAL HAMILTON.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, ...h instant, says General Ian Hamilton yesterday ...pelled the enemy from a strong position at Israels...ort by a well-conceived turning movement admir...y carried out by Generals Ridley commanding the ...ond Mounted Infantry Brigade and Smith ...rien commanding the 18th Brigade. ...These to-day are advancing towards Thebanchu. ...Our losses were slight.

THE ENEMY BETWEEN BOSHOP AND KIMBERLEY.

...ORD METHUEN'S DIVISION ENGAGED.

Lord Methuen is still at Boshop where the enemy opposing him.

The Boers were also seen midway between Boshop ...d Kimberley.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Kimberley stating that the forces composing General Hunter's division are daily arriving there from the ...ase.

LORD ROBERTS'S DESPATCHES.

APRIL 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. James Lowther ...ave notice of a motion for the 22nd instant, calling ...ttention to the publication of Lord Roberts' des...atches.

Mr. Wyndham stated that Lord Roberts had ...ade no comments upon the operations at Maggers...ontein.

THE FIGHTING ROUND DEWETSDORP.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" ...rites, April 26 :—

Consecutive "Times'" messages from Leeuwkop, ...oodekop, Jammersberg and Mafeking describe ...eneral French's operations as consisting of a deter...ined march forward on Monday and Tuesday, with ...ursions to the left and right, scattering and dis...odging the enemy from the kopjes until the Dewets...orp road was reached.

There a squadron of the 8th Hussars attacked the ...ettle ridge, but were repulsed. They then dis...ounted and a fresh attack was essayed with the aid ...three more squadrons and two maxims, which ...eached the crest simultaneously.

The enemy, who suffered from heavy fire from the ...abines, were completely routed, the machine guns ...llowing them across the open.

The heliograph discovered General Rundle, who ...ported 7,000 enemy with numerous guns occupying ...e Wilderness Hillocks in the vicinity of Wakker...oom.

Generals Hart and Brabant were similarly occupi...fourteen miles away, while General Pole-Carew ...s steadily advancing and shelling the enemy to...rds the left.

The correspondent ultimately met General Bra...t's vanguard four miles south of Wepener, and ...rned that three successive fights had taken place ...Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, with twenty-two ...alties—besides at Jammersberg, where 33 were ...ed and 132 wounded. He adds that 5,000 of the ...my were seen flying towards Ladybrand unpur...d.

Reuter's correspondent with the Boers reports that ...mandant De Wet, learning of General Kelly-...nny's and General Rundle's movements, advanced ...h the Ficksburg Commando under Commandants ...ver, Wessels, and Cronje, junior. The last has ...en been reported as dead.

The Commando met the British south-west ...Dewetsdorp, and the latter benefiting by ...onie's delay in seizing an important kopje ...rted an outflanking movement with a large body ...horse but lacking cannon the enemy were easily ...ed back on the main camp. This was much ...maged by shells and was removed at nightfall ...ind the hills.

Both General Kelly-Kenny's flanks were beaten ...k while awaiting reinforcements. Twenty-eight ...he British were then discovered vainly searching ...water and arrested. These are probably the ...y of the 1st Worcesters, which General Rundle ...orted as missing on Monday.

The Boer report continues that the prisoners declare ...British here number 25,000, whereas they have ...n estimated at 5,000. Colonel Engilbrecht was ...ed, also some artillerymen. Many British dead ...e left on the field.

De Wet has expressed regret at the conduct of ...ptain Bank, Chief German Scout, who sent ...dacious messages to General Brabant to sur...der, threatening to blow him to atoms, although ...y was destitute of artillery and although ...y per cent. of Free State artilleryists had eithe...en killed, wounded, or captured since the begin...ng of the war.

...APTAIN BRASIER CREAGH WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Telegraphic information has been received from Cape ...wn that Captain Brasier Creagh, 9th Bengal ...ncers, has been dangerously wounded. He was ...merly on the Viceregal staff in India.

ATTEMPT TO ENTRAP MAFEKING.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

Thousands of bayonets have been manufactured Pretoria for the Foreign Mercenaries.

The "Times," commenting on the Reddersburg ...aster, urges the necessity of the British entrench...g in isolated positions carrying supplies to withstand ...short siege.

Ten thousand horses have succumbed during the ...vance on Bloemfontein, but twenty thousand will ...ive in time to proceed to Pretoria.

Numbers of submitting Boers have been intimi...ted to rise again, and are now in force in the ...inity of Rouxville.

The Boers attempted to entrap the Mafeking de...aders by a pretence of raising the siege. Five ...ndred Boers crept back to their trenches, but ...lonel Baden-Powell saw the move.

According to telegrams to the Australian papers the ...posed formation of two brigades of Colonial troops ...likely to reveal an unsuspected sentiment on the ...rt of these Auxiliaries, as all Colonial soldiers are ...essively proud of their comradeship with the ...gulars.

General Villebois' last manifesto said that there is ...ront of the Vaal a people, whom, to satisfy some ...italists, it is desired to rob of their rights, proper...and their liberty. The blood that runs in the ...s of this people is in part French blood, and ...ce, therefore, owes to them a strong manifestation ...p.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised—	2,14,988	2	5
Chief Commissariat Officer, his Office and Store Establishment (Deesa)	54	8	0
Miss G. E. Clarke	20	0	0
A Kumar of the Rajkumar College	10	0	0
Lieut. T. M. Booth	500	0	0
Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana	12,309	11	6
Lodge Cyrus	25	0	0
Officers and Non-commissioned officers and Men, 2nd Lancers H. C.	481	0	0
Rotary Soey, Poona Branch			
" Lord Mayor's Fund	5,000	0	0
Jacobabad Staff and Friends	15	3	0
Mamlatdar, Gudag	7	1	0
Amount collected by voluntary donation in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	3,681	11	11
Lodge Arya	25	0	0
Per messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras	1,060	12	0
Total	2,38,078	1	10

KING, KING AND Co.

Bombay, 27th April.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN LEAVES IRELAND.

MESSAGE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Her Majesty the Queen left Ireland to-day and had a splendid farewell ovation.

The visit has been in every way an unqualified success.

Her Majesty the Queen in her farewell message to the Irish people says that she is deeply touched with the reception accorded to her and she carries away an affectionate memory of the visit.

She prays to God for good-will and harmony among her people accompanied with happiness and prosperity to the land.

Her Majesty the Queen has left £1,000 for the Dublin poor.

Her Majesty conferred Baronetcies on the Mayors of Dublin and Belfast and those of Cork and Londonderry have been Knighted.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Maclean, said that Lord George Hamilton was most carefully watching events in India and that an appeal for assistance would be made to Parliament if needful, but the Government of India do not anticipate any difficulty at present in providing the means for relief.

GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

TWO THOUSAND FAMILIES HOMELESS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Fire has devastated Hull, opposite Ottawa.

It crossed the River yesterday morning and when the telegram left in the evening it was still spreading throughout the western section of Ottawa.

Two thousand families have already been rendered homeless.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Minogue, 1st Yorkshires, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpore District, vice Major Bowes, officiating at Bombay Command Head-quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel Banister, Commanding R.A., Mhow, proceeds home on four months' sick leave.

Quarter-Master J. Lovegrove proceeds home on promotion from Sergeant-Major R. F. A, Secunderabad.

Captain Renton, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been nominated for the post of Attache, Military Department, Government of India.

Captain Elkington, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay, succeeds Captain Butler as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Bengal Command.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers Messrs. Herbert and Wilson become Second-Lieutenants.

Quarter-Master J. W. May, R. H. A., Kirkee, is ordered to proceed Home on promotion.

Colonel Thomas, who completes seven years' tenure of command of the 4th Bombay Cavalry in June next, has been granted extension of command until 10th February next, when he completes his thirty-two years' service.

Major C. D. King proceeds Home to join the Depot Royal Field Artillery.

Major-General Wodehouse is transferred from the Presidency to the Sind District, but continues to officiate in command of the Secunderabad District.

The following transfers of the Assistant Adjutant-Generals are ordered :—Major Bathune for Bengal to the Madras Command ; Major Trisco tt from Bombay to the Punjab ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Woolcombe from the Punjab to Bombay, but to continue officiating as Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Head-quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonels Bainsford and Browne are appointed temporarily to command the Royal Artillery at Jhansi and Allahabad, respectively.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Rowsell is granted six weeks' sick leave.

RULES FOR HIDE AND COTTON TRADE.

Rules are notified under the Cantonment Act for the regulation of hide and cotton trade in Kamptee.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 27.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieutenant Spencer to be acting Paymaster, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant Lenox, Wing Officer, 18th Bombay Infantry, is attached temporarily for duty as Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

Lieutenant Beaman, I.M.S., to officiate in medical charge, vice Captain Standage, I.M.S., deputed to Civil Department on plague duty.

Station Staff.—Lieutenant Hill, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer (3rd Class) at Ahmedabad in addition to his regimental duties (no qualified Officer being available for Station Staff duties above) with effect from 9th April, vice Captain Britten, Royal Army Medical Corps, relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick is transferred from the Aden District to the Poona District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cusack, transferred from the Bengal Command, is posted to the Aden District. This cancels Bombay Command Order No. 212 (2), Indian Medical Service, dated 12th April 1900.

The undermentioned Officers on arrival from England are posted as follows :—Lieutenant Stephen, to the Quetta District, Lieutenant Murphy and Lieutenant Murison to the Poona District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major King, 1st Battery Royal Field Artillery, should be directed to proceed to join his new unit as early as possible.

Major H. C. V. Harrison, on promotion to that rank from 27th Battery, has been posted to 104th Battery Royal Field Artillery. This Officer is not to be allowed to leave India until orders have been received from the Government of India.

Captain Nevinson, 16th Battery Royal Field Artillery, now in England, is posted to 122nd Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Kay, on promotion from 1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to 16th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Ballard, No. 8 Company Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to 50th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Murray, No. 18 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to 36th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieutenant May, Royal Horse Artillery, on promotion to that rank from Sergeant Major (warrant officer), Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, is posted to Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, at Woolwich.

Under instructions from War Office Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, who has been promoted from 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, into Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Mean Meer to join the 2nd Battalion of the latter Regiment, to which he has been posted.

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters, India, it is notified that Captain Sandys, L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, 2nd-Lieutenant Tweedie, Gloucestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, Commanding Royal Artillery, Aden, from 13th May to 11th July, on private affairs, in India.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor Woodthorpe, for 6 months, on medical certificate, in India ; and Conductor Colhoun, for 3 months, on medical certificate, in India.

The following Officers have been granted extension of leave :—

20th Hussars—Captain Stannas, from 19th March to 28th June, on medical certificate.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Goodwin, for 4 months, on medical certificate.

Shropshire L. I. (1st battn)—Major Lyle, from 5th April to 27th September, on medical certificate.

25th Bombay Rifles—Major Williams, for 1 month, on medical certificate.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Hewett, from 15th March to date of return to duty, on medical certificate.

THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER CORPS

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Orders are about to issue on the subject of training of Railway and other Volunteer Corps.

Under the new scheme which is partly based on the recommendations made by Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps, Commanding Madras Railway Volunteers, inspecting officers will be instructed to devote special attention to practical training, including entrenchments for the defence of bridges and posts Ceremonial parades are to be considered as of secondary importance.

CONCESSION TO UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FUND.

Official confirmation of the concession announced by Reuter as having been made by the Secretary of State to the Uncovenanted Service Fund has not yet arrived, but the information is likely to be correct. It means that although the six per cent. interest hitherto granted to the Fund is to be discontinued, substantial assistance is to be given instead, and in place of members having to revert to full subscription they will probably only have to pay about half the increase that would otherwise have been necessary. It is now under consideration to form a standing committee in Simla to consider the position and advise the directors as to take the necessary action.

PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London April 10th, state :—The plague is increasing in Sydney. It has now broken out in the Asiatic Quarters of the city. There were 95 cases and 33 deaths up to the 9th April. An outbreak has also occurred at Freemantle, where four cases and one death have been recorded. In Melbourne there has been one case. At Bunbury there has been a suspicious case.

THE SAPHO PROSECUTION.

Miss Olga Nethersole who was prosecuted in New York, for taking part in an indecent play, called Sapho, has been acquitted. There is general satisfaction at the verdict.

CHOLERA AND ITS CURE.

DISCOVERY BY THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

An Indore correspondent writes :—The famine that has overtaken us this year is the worst of its kind. It is not only a famine so far as grain and forage both for man and cattle are concerned, but has also brought in its train that most painful of human suffering, namely, the water-famine. The horrors of both combined have in the natural course of things brought in the terrible epidemic of cholera, thus adding a third and fresh item to the pains of a deeply-suffering and famished humanity. Cholera is an epidemic which has yet baffled the attempts of many great men and no effective medicine having yet been discovered which could cure it, and he would indeed be looked upon as a benefactor of mankind and confer a lasting boon to the public, who could find out a successful specific for the dire disease. I feel very great pleasure in announcing that H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has after years of patient labour and research found a medicine for it, and this has proved so far very successful in the cases of many patients here. His Highness would be glad to see this specific given a fair trial over all the parts of the country, and his Private Secretary would be very glad to forward the medicine with necessary directions on application to any address.

DEATH OF MR. R. C. LEES.

The death occurred suddenly on Thursday evening, at his residence, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, of Mr. Robert Charles Lees, of the firm of Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co., Agents for the Asiatic steamers plying between Calcutta and the coast ports. Up to Tuesday evening Mr. Lees appeared to be in excellent health, but on Wednesday he complained of a pain in the chest and was unable to attend to business. He was attended by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha and on Thursday afternoon Mr. Lees felt so much better that he intended going down to his office, which is on the lower floor of the same building in Elphinstone Circle, in which he resided. About three o'clock, however, he suddenly became worse, and died at about half-past-five from heart failure. The deceased gentleman was about 52 years old. He joined the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., in Calcutta, twenty-one years ago. About ten years since he was transferred to Bombay as manager of the branch of the firm here, and subsequently he was admitted a partner in the firm. Mr. Lees leaves a widow, who is now in England with two young daughters, a son engaged in the head office of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., at Calcutta, and a daughter who is the wife of Mr. Gay, of the G. I. P. Railway. As a commercial man Mr. Lees was held in high esteem by his staff, as well as by the clients of the firm and all with whom he came in contact. The whole of the Bombay firms dealing in coal freights, having associations with Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. yesterday afternoon closed their offices at one o'clock as a mark of respect for the deceased gentleman.

The remains of the late Mr. Lees were interred, yesterday evening, at Sewree Cemetery, and the funeral was attended by many of the business men of the city. The coffin was removed from the residence of the deceased at about 4-30 and reached Sewree at 5-45 p.m. Amongst those who were present were :—Messrs. Currie, Kirk, Purdie, Nixon, Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Finley, Glasser, Chilstone, Piper, Martin, Gostling, Hardcastle, Allum, Inzoli, Thacker, McAfee, Latimer, C. J. Khambatta, Jehangir Karaka, Chabildas Lallubhai, Ratanji Bamonji Ardesir Dubash, and many other personal and business friends of the deceased.

The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Gay, the daughter and son-in-law of the deceased. Wreaths were sent by the gentlemen present and their firms as well as by Mrs. Lees (who is at present in England), Mr. and Mrs. Gay ; Messrs. George and Evitt Lees ; Messrs. Smyth and Dowding ; Mr. and Mrs. C. de Lima ; the staff of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. ; Messrs. Bhimji and Co. ; Messrs. Rehimtoola Soonderji and Co. ; Miss Purviss ; Mr. and Mrs. Glasser and Mr. Martin and family.

MILITARY NEWS.

Kirkee has been chosen as the place where the filling of shells with lyddite is to be carried on in India. The site of the experimental Cordite Factory will be utilised, the necessary conversions of buildings being made. Captain Radcliffe, Superintendent, Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, has been detailed to England to learn all the necessary details regarding the making of lyddite shells, while Government are also sending home two military hands from the Indian factories to be instructed in the process.

The issue of the 303 rifle to the native regiments in the Field Army will involve an immediate increase in the number of rounds of cordite ammunition manufactured at Dum Dum and Kirkee, and a corresponding decline in the outturn of black powder cartridges for the Martini rifle. There is a big reserve of both kinds always kept in stock ; and in spite of the quantity of 303 ammunition sent to South Africa, the eighteen regiments now receiving the magazine rifle will not require to be stinted in the matter of cartridges. Between 16,000 and 17,000 rifles are now being issued, and the ammunition for instruction purposes alone should be at least 100 rounds per man, if proficiency is to be gained with the new weapon. But the provision of several million rounds extra will not seriously tax the resources of the factories in India. The manufacture of Martini cartridges can be gradually discontinued as the ammunition at present with the regiments of the Fiel Army can be returned into the arsenals to be added to the reserves already there. New machinery can be put up, and a year or so hence black powder should disappear, as it has disappeared in England so far as the Army is concerned. The 303 rifle with cordite will hold the field, and by the time that the whole of the Native Army has been rearmed the explosive should be in course of manufacture at the Indian factory in the Neilgheries.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Leadon, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Aplin Miss E
Anderwood Capt and Mrs
Abdoolabhoy Mr
Awery Mr F H
Banerjee Mrs F and Infant
Birch Mr
Campbell Mrs and 2 children
Cookmond Mr R P
Crossfield 2 Misses
Cardozo Major
Coen Mr F Whelan
Coode Mr and Mrs
Dinshaw Mr and Mrs H C and Infant
Dinshaw Mrs D D child and infant
Dass Mr Babu
Dallas Major J
Dennis Mr W
Dady Mr P H
Dady Mr S H
De Breth Mr
Evans Miss and infant
Friedheim Mr R
Firth Mrs and child
Grey Mr H G
Goode Mr F W
Green Mr W J
Gadgil Mr
Jones Mr A Warren
Jones Miss Warren
Lamonder Mr M
Meame Mr
Morgan Mr T
Morgan Mr G E
Money Col G E
Nicholson Capt, Mrs and child
Patten Mr G
Pettigrew Mr and Mrs
Patel Mr P D
Redman Rev A E
Rooke Capt B H
Setcliffe Mrs R and 2 infants
Spencer Surg Genl C B
Spencer Mrs
Swope Mr Sheldon
Thomson Miss
Thompson Mr G
Trevor Col A W
Todd Private

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

I have received from America a copy of a paper which seems to open up surprising possibilities. It comes from Portland, in Oregon, and it boasts the proud title of the "World's Advance-Thought." It is edited by a lady. That, however, only occupies six pages, and is but one half of the paper ; the other half is the "Universal Republic," edited by the same lady. So that the religion, philosophy, morals, and politics of the world, although, in our culpable ignorance, we knew not the fact, are now ruled and controlled by one woman—surely the most powerful of all living women. It is a great fact ; it is a great thought. One woman expounds the advance of the whole world. There is a page or two of advertisements, every one of which proclaims a journal advocating ideas which are apparently in some kind of harmony with those of the "World's Advance Thought" and the "Universal Republic." Among them, for instance, are the "Herald of the Golden Age," published by the "Order of the Golden Age," whose headquarters are at Ilfracombe—our own Devonian Ilfracombe ; "Harmony" a monthly magazine of philosophy, San Francisco ; the "Hermetist," the organ of the "Hermetic Brotherhood," Chicago ; "Eleanor Kirk's Idea," the only journal which exists solely for the purpose of "making people healthy and happy," Brooklyn, N.Y. ; the "Realm," devoted to truth, Toronto ; the "Healer," "a journal that vindicates its name", Brooklyn ; the "Sphinx," devoted to astrology, Boston ; the "Psychical Science Review", San Francisco ; "Hypnotism," a journal of suggestive therapeutics, Chicago ; the "Zoist," the "new religion of healing," Chicago ; the "Suggester and Thinker," a journal of occult science ; the "Abiding Truth," which proffers to its readers what it calls, mysteriously, a "Silent Evangel," Peabody, Mass. ; the "Scientific Skeleton" apparently devoted to an attack upon the Book of Leviticus ; and the "Orthopoedian," an organ of the "Atomic Theory and Occultism." This, you will agree with me, is a really remarkable list of publications. The general drift and nature of the doctrines advanced by the specimen paper before me are characterised by a lucidity, and a simplicity, and a practical common sense which our own teachers would do well to copy. Thus, who can read the following without feeling himself strengthened and comforted ? We are exhorted to individualise in tune with the Infinite ; to live our own soul's law ; to mark how everything in the world can be made to manifest Harmony. We even learn that in every letter of every man's name there can be found "a colour, a number, a quality which show the latent possibilities as well as the marked characterisations of that persons nature." You can have your own "character isations" drawn up in detail for a dollar. For instance, I take my own Christian name, letter by letter. I find that I am Weak, Arrogant, Loatheome, Treacherous (or Tricky), Evil, and Ruffianly (or Rampageous). It is a new science ; it is a revelation.

The question naturally arises how far this bundle of journals and papers represents current thought. The editor of the paper before me says that she receives exchanges more than 300 papers "devoted exclusively to the science of right living and to the uplifting of humanity, all of them well supported and with a large following." What does it mean ? Are there really many people who like this woolly kind of jargon ? Are there millions of cranks in the world ? I would suggest, as one explanation of the fact, that these prophets do obtain some kind of following ; and that we are in the midst of a general restlessness and disquiet. Everybody wants more light, greater certainty upon the great problems of humanity. They run after every new thing ; after spiritualism ; astrology ; vague talk about harmony ; about colour ; the "Abiding Truth ;" vague attacks upon Christianity ; vague yearnings after Buddhism ; "occult" rubbish ; pretended or imaginary revelation ; and so on. After a while, when it is found that, with all the new doctrines, mankind is in no way advanced, or comforted, or assured, we shall drop back again into the old paths.

I find one story in the pages of this interesting journal which really must be quoted. It happened in a town of which I know nothing. There was a man in that town who had made himself in some way obnoxious to certain persons. I think he must have been too good. It is annoying, as we all know, to have among us one who is too good. These envious persons resolved to make the man leave the town. How should they set to work ? Did they boycott him ? Did they attack him ? Did they libel him ? Did they poison his poultry ? Not at all. They began, very actively to hate him. That was all—just to hate him. They resolved, with one consent, to hate the man. I suppose they told their victim of the conspiracy, for he took advice of a friend. He said, "I know that it is possible for one person to hate another to death. I already feel the evil effects of their wicked thoughts. What am I to do ?" His friend advised him that if he would put in force the "Law of Love" his foes could not harm him. He did so, and came out victorious. In other words, he began to love these haters with all his might. I wonder how he set to work ? We all know the man who tells us, as regards his enemys, especially the reviewers of his book, that he regards them with pity, simply with pity. Let to turn upon them such a stream of active love as to neutralise and defeat the current of hatred, I confess that this is beyond me. But it is evidently not beyond the readers of the three hundred papers which are devoted to the uplifting of humanity.

I have found a leaflet among my papers—a reprint from some unknown work—which illustrates life at a watering place in the year 1754. The place was Hampstead, then a favourite place of resort for its Spa and its Assembly. To this place came one Osborne, a bookseller, retiring from business. As soon as he was settled the master of the ceremonies, Captain Pratten called upon him and pointed out the duty of ingratiating himself with the residents and the visitors by offering some kind of entertainment. Osborne placed himself in Capt. Pratten's hands. Invitations were therefore issued to the "beaumonde," for a public breakfast to the ladies and for a duck hunt to the gentlemen. You know what a duck hunt meant. There were poads at Hampstead which leant themselves charmingly to this exciting and innocent amusement. And one cannot but admire; the refinement of taste, among the gentlemen that they should be tempted with a duck hunt. The poet Akenside lived at Hampstead ; so did Dr. Johnson for a time. Did that poet—did that ponderous scholar—run with the rest to shout and laugh while the dogs chivied the duck and tore it to pieces ? However, the company were so pleased with their entertainment that they were loth to separate ; Capt. Pratten then suggested a cold collation at Mr. Osborne's expense ; this was followed by an adjournment to a dancing tent, where, with the assistance of the band, the company finished the day. But not the entertainment ; for the gallant Osborne had a drawing made and engraved upon fans, one of which he presented to every lady present on the occasion. One of these fans, my leaflet informs me, is still in the British Museum.

Those who are interested in gipsies will learn, if they have not already learned, that the decay of these interesting nomads is rapidly advancing towards extinction. They still continue to live in tents and caravans ; the women roam about the country as of old, hawking wares and telling fortunes; the men carry on a little tinkering and a little looking after their horses, but their former knowledge of working in metals has vanished ; so has their love of music ; so, too, has their former health. They were once the most healthy of people, perhaps, too the longest lived and the hardiest, they are now afflicted with various diseases ; they are poverty stricken ; their children are poorly fed and badly clad. Their camps are smaller and fewer than of old ; round London they may be found north of Hampstead, on the borders of Epping Forest, in Edmonton, and in a few places about Essex. From Surrey—their old haunt—they seem to have vanished altogether. My authority for these gloomy tidings is the "East London Observer," a paper which keeps its eyes open for things of local interest. It is a pity when anything picturesque disappears. At the same time I remember, a year or two ago, listening to a loud and angry dispute going on between two ladies of the tribe. If the language they used—which was not Romany, but English—is to be regarded as a part of the gipsy heritage, then, certainly, the sooner he and his disappear from our woods and meadows the better. Perhaps, however, the language I heard was a sign, or note, of tribal degeneracy.

Professor Pepper in dead. So much had the once famous Director of the Polytechnic faded from public memory that his name was not even placed in the current issue of "Who's Who." Yet at one time he was a most popular lecturer, and the manager of an institution to which all right-minded youths naturally repaired on a half-holiday for instruction and amusement. There was the electric eel about 6 feet long, in a tank ; there was the diving bell, in which one could descend fully 6 feet, in another tank there were glass cases containing quantities of rare and wonderful things—what becomes of all the rare and wonderful things when the show is over and the shutters are put up ?—and there was the Theatre where the Professor lectured, with experiments, on chemistry. I remember his lectures very well. He had an immense array of bottles before him, and he gave us that insight into science which is driven into the mind when a pocket handkerchief is turned into a lump of sugar, and when the most surprising things possible happen with the bottles, the whole ending with a terific pop, at which everybody jumps and screams except the lecturer. Amid the detonations of the gas that great man stood calm and collected. After the lecture the young folk went away with a delightful glow of conscious improvement ; they went home to tea feeling that they had been virtuously advancing their knowledge. To be sure there was nothing else for them to do, for the "matinee" of theatre and music hall had not then been invented.

Professor Pepper, however, knew how to combine mystery with chemistry. He invented ghosts ; not the clumsy flesh and blood things in a white sheet, but real ghosts—bodiless ghosts, through which a man might walk. They were the finest ghosts ever presented to a critical audience. If any music hall were to restore these ghosts to the stage, and fit them with ghostly spreaking parts, the fortune of that music hall would be made. I think it was the Professor, besides, who presented the lady standing in the air without any supports whatever—a thing to dream of, not to tell. And he produced a puzzle which he begged the whole world to discover. It was called the "Arabian Mystery," and was the invention of two amateurs in the quick fingered line. For my own part, I have never been able to understand how the commonest trick is done ; the making of a plum pudding in a gentleman's hat, for instance, to say nothing of a bodiless ghost, a vanishing lady, or a lady standing on nothing at all, betraying no kind of surprise or terror, and actually smiling upon the audience. I surrender myself to the enjoyment of the unreal. The ghosts become to me real visitors from the other world ; the lady vanishes by magic supernatural ; the mystery belongs to the world of the wizard.

In one case, Professor Pepper, quite innocently and unconsciously, became the cause of a blighted life. The way of it was this. There was a man—then no longer young—who was gifted with that activity of the brain which, with education, would have raised him to distinction. Fate, however, denied him that necessary and preliminary endowment ; it condemned him to the lower walks of commerce ; but still his brain was always at work. He went to see Pepper's Ghost ; he got, somehow, to know how it was done—I think he had command of the back stairs at the Polytechnic ; perhaps his daughter was professionally connected with the refreshment bar ; perhaps—I am not certain—she was the Vanishing Lady. However, he found out the trick, and he formed in his mind a great—a revolutionary scheme. It was this : He would dismiss from the theatre the whole corps de ballet—all the "coryphees"—except the front row ; the back rows he would fill up with Pepper's bodiless ghosts worked from the wings. You see the simplicity of the invention ; the ghosts, poor things, would get no pay ; they would cost nothing ; they might be made to perform the most wonderful and intricate movements ; he knew exactly how the thing could be worked. It is saddening to remember that no one would listen to the proposal; my friend went about his accustomed business, but without his accustomed zeal; he had no longer any heart in his work; he distributed his wares over the counter without any joy in the profits; his mind was wholly occupied with his great invention of the Bodiless Ballet. As he is now dead and has been dead for many years, and as I cannot myself put his discovery to any practical use, because I have not the faintest idea how the ghosts were created, I present the idea to the world, only asking for a private box when the ghosts begin to dance.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

There are ample evidences on all hands that the great wheel carnival of the year is approaching. The cycle-makers are busy, and, as at last, the long spell of cold weather seems to be reluctantly taking its leave giving place to bluer skies and a warmer atmosphere, the wheelmen are emerging from their long retirement. The ball has been kept rolling throughout the long and trying winter by a handful of enthusiasts who persisted in finding pleasure in persistent mud-plugging, just as there are ardent souls who break the ice on the Serpentine in winter for a morning dip. But one is not always young, and paterfamilias, who likes to take a quiet jaunt with the girls in fine weather when he can linger in leafy lanes and enjoy a pipe whilst his daughters are gathering wild flowers, and generally enjoy his riding in dignified ease, does not care to risk his valuable life in rasping north-east winds, or sleet, as he might have done with enthusiasm when he was thirty years younger.

Sneer at the butterfly rider as you will it must never be forgotten that he is the one who has helped to popularise wheeling among the classes whose patronage alone is worth the name, and who, in the pre-pneumatic and pre-safety days, when cycling was really a form of athletic exercise only adapted to the strong and robust, to say nothing of the very considerable element of danger which existed then, but which has been eliminated from the pastime by the march of progress, it was a pastime confined to the comparative few. Now everyone cycles, but it is the cycling family, where all the girls ride and even mamma can be tempted out for a quiet spin, and in the company of many children forms the pleasurels of home life, that is the feature of to-day. It is this cycling domesticity, this taking a pastime to heart and into the bosom of the family, that has made cycling great and universal. Yet these are the people who store their machines in the winter and only emerge with sunshine and spring weather.

The ways of our unpaid magistracy are often inscrutable. Recently, a boy was ordered to receive eight strokes with the birch-rod for stealing a cycle lamp, value sixpence, which one would have thought amply worth appropriating. What the punishment part of the country two lusty young fellows of the genus "tramp" were let off with a sovereign fine for knocking two cyclists off their machines and severly maltreating them. For riding on the footpath because the roadway was for a considerable stretch practically unrideable, no one being inconvenienced for no one was about, a cyclist is fined twice as much as four noisy larkins who obstructed the pavement and annoyed passers-by on the public way, and three times as much as stradesmen who left his wares on the public highway for the best part of a day. But these inequalities of justice must always be so long as any person, no matter how devoid of mental abilities, can be made a justice of the peace upon a property qualification alone.

The retirement of T. Summersgill which may now be taken as irrevocable, will leave Amateur Sprint circles without a champion of the calibre of the popular World's Amateur Mile holder. In arranging for him to represent England at Montreal last year, the racing authorities made a wise choice, for he was then undoubtedly the cleverest of the British amateur sprint riders. He has retired laden with honours, having attained the summit of amateur ambition in gaining the blue riband of the World's amateur mile. His retirement has made way for J. Caldow the Scottish champion, A. S. Ingram, H. W. Payne, and others of smaller note. In well informed circles it is believed that the first named will in time take the place, by right of merit, which Summersgill has vacated. There seems every prospect of the opening season being a successful one for amateur racing, as some of the principal clubs, the Catford and Anerley for instance, are doing all they can to foster amateur talent.

A novel means of acquiring a cycle on the cheap has recently been employed with great success in the suburbs. The system has been for a wellspoken young fellow to ride down to some popular resort on a Sunday and to get into conversation with a cyclist who is riding alone. It sometimes happens that he finds an unsuspecting victim, who lured by his affability and apparent knowledge of things cycular, as well as his kindly offer to ride part of the journey homeward with him, gives him his card or address with the view of arranging certain pleasant jaunts together. The crafty one having baited his hook with a glowing description of a relative of his who keeps a farm in some pretty district within easy riding distance, where there is a bit of good fishing, and perhaps a rabbit or two to bring home, parts company with his victim. Having found out that the latter leaves for business each morning, he, in the guise of a cycle mesonger, calls at the house, and says he is instructed to take the machine, which he describes, away to be overhauled. The production of the owner's card disarms suspicion and, needless to say, neither caller nor machine are seen again.

With the opening of the cycling season the annual police campaign is being rapidly pushed forward and it is pleasant to learn that the wily plans of the wayside stalking bobbies have almost reached completion. These are much on the familiar lines. For instance, there will again be the plain clothes policemen in extended order, hidden behind hedges and lurking in dry ditches wherever a good level sketch of highway affords an inducement to accelerated pace. But the triumph ingenuity will be the invocent policeman in cycling rig with a "penchant" for developing quite remarkable seductions for those inclined to take him on for a bit of a dust up." He will be prepared to give his victims who may fall into the trap, all the pace they want, and then when these are "going all out," at the psychological moment, the man in hiding will step out and bar the way and the capture will be certain. Let not the wheelman lay the flattering unction to his soul that all these plans are formed for him alone ; the speed-loving motorist will also claim attention.

At the annual general meeting of the Cyclists' Touring Club, held on the 7th March, a handsome presentation was made to Mr. E. Shipton. The amount obtained from a half-crown subscription realized over £250 and a portion of this was spent in the presentation of a silver tea service and a cheque was handed to him for the balance. Although perhaps, standing alone, these facts are not of surpassing interest, yet the review of the growth of the great club from its compared very small membership of 5,000 to its present aggregate of over 60,000 members, is a remarkable illustration of the advance the pastime of cycling has made within the last twenty years. But qu

but inasmuch as it is the mills to whom, by reason of their arrangements with exporting merchants, the deductions are and should be made, it had been decided that the mills should, before preferring their claims or receiving payments, produce some authorisation from the exporting merchant to prefer the claim and receive payment in his behalf. The question of the form that such authorisation should take, and whether it should be stamped or not, had, it was added, been discussed in the Collector's Office, and it had been finally decided that the exaction of stamp duty in every case would be an excessive burden upon mill's and that it would suffice if the exporter signed an authorisation in the mill's favour in the form of a letter. In regard to the period allowed for the preparation of returns, the collector informed the association that, under the Act, the returns were bound to be submitted within seven days, and that he was therefore not in a position to grant an extension on his own responsibility, but that as the committee's request seemed reasonable, Government would be moved to alter the period prescribed to ten days.

The committee on 6th September, in acknowledging receipt of the collector's letter, expressed their thanks to that official for having acceded to the recommendation of the association as to the remission of stamps in the matter of letters of authorisation required to be given by the exporter to the mill agent entitling the latter to receive payment of refund, and expressed the hope that Government would assent to the extension of the period for preparation of the returns from seven to ten days. The committee further brought to notice a defect in the present form of the said letter. It was pointed out that millowners and agents were required to submit at the Custom House, within seven days from date of shipment, the name of the steamer, the date of sailing thereof, and to state the date of the presentation of the relevant form. The committee submitted that as a matter of fact these details could not be filled up at the time of signature of the latter, and in many cases it would be impossible for the mill agent to obtain from the exporter and to furnish to the Customs authorities within the prescribed time the details required. The Committee therefore submitted that all practical purposes would be served if the form of letter in question contained reference only to the number of the relevant form.

In the reply received from the collector, under date 10th October, it was suggested as an alternative that instead of submitting the letter of authorisation already prescribed, it would be sufficient if, on the reverse of all E forms, the mills in Bombay printed the following :—" I request that you will be good enough to grant refund on this claim to the Agents of the mill mentioned in column 4 of this E form on my behalf. By this request I waive my claim to refund on bales shown in this E form in favour of the agents of the mill, from whom the bales so shown have been purchased by me." The collector added that the mill agent, at the time of furnishing the exporter with the E form, could get the declaration on the reverse, as shown above, signed by him. This procedure would, it seemed to him, suit the double purpose of satisfying both the Collector's Office and the Bombay Mill Agents. It was further intimated by the collector that the Government of India had decided that there was no objection to the period of seven days allowed for the preparation of returns under Section 8, Sub-Section (4) of the Cotton Duties Act, being extended to ten days in the Bombay Presidency, as desired by the association.

A reference was also made to the Association by the Collector of Customs on 20th December 1899, as to the advisability of introducing certain forms to be used by bonfrey in the Bombay, in the same way as the Bale Register is used and kept by the Cotton Weaving Mills under the Cotton Duties Act. The papers were in due course circulated to the mills interested and the collector was addressed. The suggestions received by the committee; but no further communication was received from that officer up to the time of compiling the report.

With reference to the representation addressed by the association to Government, under date 7th October 1899, in which it was pointed out that the tariff values fixed by Government for the descriptions of cotton goods specified in the Notification of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 677 G, R., dated Calcutta, 15th February 1897, were not in accord with the prices realised in the open market, and a request made that the articles referred to may be revised accordingly, the Committee were favoured with a copy of a communication from the Government of India, dated 24th February 1899, on the subject, in which it was stated the enquiries made by Government in connection with the proposal seemed to show that the reductions suggested by the association were justifiable in themselves, but that if these were admitted other valuations would come under revision, and the tariff value of "T-cloths" would have to be raised from 6 1-2 annas to 7 annas per pound and of "Blankets and Blanketing" (unraised), grey, from 6 1-3 to 7 1-2 annas per pound. The Government of India accordingly invited the opinion of the association on this point.

In reply the committee stated that the association would offer no opposition to a revision of tariff valuations which was based on actual prices realized in the market. But that the proposal to raise the valuation of T-cloths from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 annas per pound indicated misapprehension as to the actual course of prices for that description of goods. In point of fact what change had occurred since the former valuation had been of the nature of a fall, and it was shown that at the date of the Association's letter (5th April 1899) the net price realized by mills dealing in T-cloths was from 6 1-4 to 6 1-2 annas per pound.

The Committee again addressed Government in the matter on 25th September 1899, and represented that the fall in prices of cotton had become accentuated during the last twelve months, that the values quoted in the Association's letter of 7th October 1898, were, therefore, inacceptable as furnishing a basis for taxation, and that the pressure of the impost upon an industry gravely depressed was having so serious an effect as to call for immediate remedy. The committee at the same time submitted an extended statement on lines similar to that previously furnished, but showing the actual current valuations.

Later in the year the Government of India declared their intention of deputing Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., Director-General of Statistics, to visit Bombay for the purpose of making enquiries in view of the revision of the tariff valuations under the Tariff Act and Cotton Duties Act, and on receipt of his report it was stated that the Government of India would consider and decide whether revised valuations under the Cotton Duties Act should be made or whether the duties should be levied *ad valorem* without fixed tariff valuations. On the arrival of Mr. O'Conor in Bombay, in the beginning of November, a Sub-Committee was appointed to confer with him in reference to the revision of the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act. The items scheduled under a new alphabetical arrangement were discussed *seriatim* and the valuations shown below—which the committee understand will be revised periodically—were agreed to for recommendation to Government. Subsequently the Government of India approved of the valuations recommended by Mr. O'Conor, and they were notified to the public on 1st December 1899 (No. 5483-G.R.):—

GREY GOODS.	Tariff value. Per lb. A. P.
Chadars and cholas, plain, or with borders not exceeding 1-4 inch	6 0
Chadars and cholas, with borders exceeding 1-4 inch	7 0
Commissariat, sail, and tent cloth	6 0
Dhutis, plain, or with borders not exceeding 1-4 inch	6 0
Dhutis, with borders exceeding 1-4 inch	6 6
Dhutis, black line border, calendered	6 3
Domestics	6 0
Dorias, including charkani and corded trouserings	8 0
Drills, jeans, and twills	6 0
Dungari cloth, including khadi and double cloth	6 0
Jaconets	10 0
Longcloth, plain	6 0
Madapollams	6 6
Mulls	12 0
Printers	7 0
Printers (bhagavad)	6 0
Saltas, including dhotars, dupattas, and uparnas	6 0
Saris	6 0
Sheeting	6 0
Sheets, bed, plain (other than twills)	6 0
Shirtings, plain, or with borders not exceeding 1-4 inch	6 0
Shirtings, with borders exceeding 1-4 inch	6 6
T-cloth, measuring 20 inch in width, including China	6 0
T-cloth, not exceeding 20 inch in width	6 6
Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	6 0
FANCY AND COLOURED GOODS.	
Bed ticking, plain or drilled	7 6
Blankets and blanketing, grey, unraised	5 0
Do do coloured, do	7 0
Do do grey, raised	7 0
Do do coloured, do	8 6
Chaddars	8 6
Cholis and coloured saris (saltas)	12 0
Drills and jeans, striped or checked	7 0
Figured goodsz grey, including table-cloths, bed covers, and quilts	7 0
Figured goods, coloured	8 0
Flannelettes	8 0
Galatea, Thana cloth, and jeheria	8 6
Nankins	7 0
Sheets and twills, figured and striped	7 6
Striped cloth (coloured stripes), including ordinary susi and rusi checks	7 0
Towels, Turkish	8 6
Do honeycomb and other sorts	7 0
Vents, grey	5 0
Do coloured	6 0

Provided that any of the goods mentioned in the foregoing list when woven with borders of silk shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*. The association was favoured during the year with a copy of the annual report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1898-99 from which the following information is extracted:—"The returns for the year contain gratifying evidence of the steady recovery of the mill industry from the depression caused by the plague panic. There was an increase in the production of yarn of 13·9 per cent. over the previous year and of 21·7 per cent. over 1895-97, and in the production of cotton goods of 10·5 per cent. over 1897-98 and of 13·7 per cent. over 1896-97. The net revenue collected under the Act was Rs. 11,07,365 being 18 per cent. more than in 1897-98 and 24·5 per cent. more than in 1896-97. A comparison cannot be made with the production of the year before the plague, as the duties as present levied, were only imposed in February 1896. The duty was recovered without difficulty, and the amount outstanding at the end of the year would have been much less, but for the fact that several incorrect returns were under adjustment."

TOWN DUTIES IN RAJNANDGAON.

In last year's report reference was made to the action of the Municipal authorities at Rajnandgaon in levying a prohibitive rate of Town Duty on imported yarn and cloth for the purpose, it was said, of protecting the production of the local mill. A memorial was addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by merchants interested in the cotton, yarn and piece-goods trade of Rajnandgaon, protesting against the enhancement of octroi on the ground that it would completely dislocate the Cotton Goods Market and be productive of much loss and suffering to the whole community of the town. In reply the memorialists were verbally informed that duty was levied according to a clause in the agreement made between the present agents of the mills and the Chief of the State, which was to the effect that a duty of 6 1-4 per cent. should be levied on goods imported into Rajnandgaon. In further explanation the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division, in reply to a reference on the subject, stated that the duty in question was levied in pursuance of a definite agreement entered by the late Chief with the present owners of the Bengal Nagpore Mills at the time they were taken over, and that it was only on this express stipulation that the present Company were willing to carry on such an unremunerating in a Native State—a position which doubtless had its disadvantages. The whole arrangement, it was pointed out, was made subject to the approval of the Government of India.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

which was duly accorded. The enhancement of the Municipal octroi on imported yarn and cloth would no doubt give the Bengal Nagpore Mills a distinct advantage in the Rajnandgaon Market, but the protection by a Native State of its own local industries within the limits of its own territories was, the Commissioner considered, a perfectly legitimate proceeding of which nobody outside the State was entitled to complain. It was added that some time ago, when the mills were in the hands of the Central Provinces Mills Company, the late Raja Bahadur proposed to protect them by precisely the same means. The proposal was referred to Government, and they saw no grounds for interfering with his discretion; also that with the express object of placing these mills on an equal footing with their rivals in British territory as regards transactions outside the limits of the Nandgaon State (and indeed of the town of Rajnandgaon), the State recovered from them precisely the same Excise Duty as was levied in British India under the Cotton Duties Act.

The correspondence received the careful consideration of the Committee, but as the result of previous representations to Government in regard to similar charges, instituted by Native States, was such as to convince the Committee that action on the part of the Association would be ineffectual, they did not see their way to acting in the matter.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Two prosecutions were instituted by the Municipality during the year, in the one case against the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, for having contravened the provisions of Clauses A and B of Sub-section (1) of Section 391 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in respect of the chimney of the Company's Mill at Gilder Street, and in the other against the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, under the same Section of the Act, with negligently using their furnace so that the smoke caused nuisance.

The Magistrate in giving his decision in the case against the Soonderdas Mill said "that the mill was properly found and furnished with one of the best means of consuming the smoke. The Meidrum forced draft was in constant use, and it was in the interest of the defendants to use it regularly. The Consulting Engineer saw it almost daily, and he never saw the chimney smoking badly. In the Consulting Engineer's opinion a mill provided with Meidrum's patent could not possibly create a nuisance. But it was admitted that while cleaning fires, smoke was caused for a short time. This and other evidence satisfied his Worship that the mill did not ordinarily have a smoky chimney. On the other hand, Mr. Leask's evidence, which was corroborated by Mr. Hawcat, showed that on a particular day for about an hour and a quarter there was an undoubted nuisance. That evidence could not be contradicted and was quite trustworthy. The Municipality was bound to prosecute offenders who caused a nuisance to the public. There was in the present case no bias on the part of the officers, who did their duty in recording the facts and giving evidence regarding them. He must conclude that on the 2nd March at the particular hour in the morning there was a nuisance. It was, however, not alleged that this was the constant and habitual condition of the mill. It was explained that while they were cleaning fires there must be some smoke, and nothing could prevent it. It was also the practice to clean the fires daily at that hour, and it was probable that the nuisance complained of was due to cleaning, although on the occasion in question it lasted somewhat longer than necessary. The Meidrum's patent was not in use at the time because the steam was blowing off from the safety valve. This was admitted. The Act did not require that the mill should be a habitual offender, but it would not be advisable to prosecute for an exceptional offence which was almost accidental. He did not think he should punish the accused because one day at a particular hour there was more smoke than was necessary. The fact had been partly explained by the cleaning of the fires and also by the employment of a substitute fireman, who was not efficient. In such a case, the prosecution should rest upon observations extending over a series of days and at different hours. The second observations showed that there was no nuisance whatever. He was not prepared to punish for what appeared to be an accidental nuisance on a particular day. He trusted, however, that the mill would be more careful and try to avoid any further accident of the kind. During cleaning hours there must be smoke, but at all other times with the proper means of Meldrum's patent, the nuisance would be impossible if it were worked with ordinary care and intelligence. The defendants were discharged."

As regards the case against the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company the judgment was as follows:—"This case has been conducted more carefully and efficiently than the last. On the last occasion there was only one observation, and it was naturally open to the objection that it did not fairly represent the normal condition of the mill. On this occasion observations have been taken on six or seven days, for an hour or more on each occasion, and it has been found that on every occasion, for more than half the time, dense and black smoke has been seen to issue from the chimney. The summons gives three particular dates, but the observations made on the other dates are also evidence, inasmuch as they form part of a series of similar occurrences at this mill, and they serve to show whether the facts observed were accidental or whether they were the normal state of the chimney. It is said, and I am glad to hear it, that since this prosecution there is a marked improvement in the condition of the chimney. If that is so, there is no reason why the precautions which are now taken should not have been taken before. It is evident the chimney can be kept from smoking, and when the Municipal officers asked that the forced draught might be put on, there was an immediate and marked improvement in the smoke. It is clear, therefore, that a proper use of the forced draught would tend to abate the nuisance. The use of the forced draught is to consume the coal perfectly, but the fiercer and clearer the flames the quicker is the coal consumed, and I can quite understand that in the present condition of the mill industry it is necessary to work as cheaply as possible. Therefore there is a tendency to use common coal, and not too much of it. Yet if by so doing a nuisance is caused to the inhabitants of the locality, it is necessary to put a stop to it. I am satisfied that the managers of this mill have not used the means they have at their disposal for the prevention of smoke; they have been negligent, and for their negligence they must be fined Rs. 100, which is the maximum penalty under the Act."

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

At a general meeting of the Agents and Owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, held under the auspices of the Association on 17th October 1899, it was resolved as follows:—(1) That in the interest of the Bombay Spinning industry, under conditions as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a universal stoppage of machinery commonly called working short time. (2) That the working days be four days per week. (3) That such short time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900.

It was further resolved—"That the Committee of the Association do take steps to ascertain what number of Millowners are willing to carry out the resolution. The result to be declared at an adjourned meeting to be held on 30th October 1899."

At the subsequent meeting, the chairman submitted a summary of the replies received from the various mills, and stated that practically speaking the feeling of the Millowners of Bombay appeared to be in favour of working short time. A subcommittee (consisting of the chairman, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Manmonandas Ramji, and the secretary) was accordingly appointed for the purpose of carrying out the resolution passed at the first meeting.

At a later date, the sub-committee received various reports to the effect that certain Millowners who had intimated their intention of conforming to the movement had not strictly done so. The subcommittee were unable to take action upon the strength of mere rumour; but, while having confidence that such members as had been unable to conform to the letter of the movement had been fulfilling it in spirit, they yet felt that the duty was imposed on them of setting at rest the doubts created in some quarters by the reports alluded to and of so guarding against defection.

They accordingly made arrangements to ascertain from Millowners and their managers by direct enquiry what was their individual practice or intention in the matter; but the committee regret to say that the result of their enquiries showed that many mills—which had previously consented to work short time—did not observe the closing days that had been agreed upon.

WORKING OF CERTAIN COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The attention of the committee was called during the year to the fact that several cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay had introduced the electric light into their premises. The committee, in view of the importance of the question, convened a general meeting of members on 7th March 1899, to consider the question, when it was resolved that "in the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association it is undesirable, under any circumstances, to work the mills with the same set of hands for more than thirteen hours per day, inclusive of the necessary stoppages for meals."

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Under date 25th April 1899, the secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust invited the Association to arrange for the election of a representative to act as a Trustee on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust in place of Mr. Sassoon J. David, who had been granted leave of absence by the Board for six months from 22nd April 1899. In accordance with the rules framed by the Association, a special meeting of the committee was held on 9th May 1899, at which Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit was elected to represent the Association on the Board in question during Mr. David's absence from Bombay.

PROPOSED RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF INDIA.

The promoters of the above scheme, which has been before the public for some time, addressed the committee at the close of the year and asked for an expression of their views as to the alternative location of the Institute—Bangalore having been suggested as a possible alternative should it not be found feasible to have the head-quarters of the proposed University in Bombay.

The matter having received careful consideration, the Committee stated that in their opinion the aim and object of the proposed Institute would obviously be better achieved by its being located in Bombay than at Bangalore.

IMPORT DUTY ON MACHINERY AND OTHER GOODS.

References were made to the Association during the year by members and others respecting the hardships suffered by importers from the manner in which import duty was levied on machinery and components parts thereof, because the material in question could be used for some other purpose than that for which it was imported.

The matter received the careful consideration of the committee, but after the frequent and fruitless representations made by them on the subject on previous occasions, they did not feel that any good result could be expected from further intercession with Government on their part.

FIRE INSURANCE ON MILLS.

In view of the possible closing of many mills in Bombay, owing to the short crop of cotton and the high prices prevailing for the commodity, the Committee addressed the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents suggesting that Fire Offices should only charge Millowners proportionate premium for the period the mills are actually at work. The Association's letter was in due course submitted to the Fire Offices' Committee in London, and as a later date the Committee were advised that that body could not concur with the suggestion put before them.

The Committee have, however, again addressed the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents on the subject asking that the matter may be again represented to London Office in view of the unprecedented depression in the mill industry. It was pointed out that for many years the mills had contributed largely towards Fire Insurance business in Bombay and had practically been its best customers. Under the circumstances the Committee felt that at the present juncture it would be well for the offices to make some allowance to such of the mills as were compelled to entirely close. It was also pointed out that in previous years, when there was keen competition between tariff and non-tariff offices in Bombay, the mills, in spite of the heavy discounts offered by the latter, still gave a large portion of their risks to the combined Companies, and it seemed only fair, therefore, that some consideration should now be shown to the mills owing to the present depressed condition of the industry.

The matter has again been placed before the Fire Offices' Committee in London, but up to the time of compiling this report no reply had been received by the Association in the matter.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

In the annual statement published by the Association, showing the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1899, it will be noticed that, in so far as the island of Bombay is concerned, the number of mills in the City was practically the same as on 30th June 1898. There was, however, an appreciable increase in the spindles at work, the total number on 30th June 1899 being 24,10,861 as compared with 22,26,982 in the preceding twelve months. There was also a slight addition in the number of looms, while the quantity of cotton consumed during the twelve months, ending 30th June 1899, was 33,27,800 cwts., being 4,67,152 cwts. (or 1,33,472 bales) in excess of the previous year.

The following are the figures for Bombay and the whole of India:—

	No. of mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of cotton. (Bales.)	Hands employed
Bombay					
1898	82	2236982	21379	817328	70728
1899	84	2410861	22209	950800	77169
All India					
1898	185	4239720	38013	1481323	148964
1899	185	4725335	39969	1615190	16.108

The Exports of Country-made yarn from Bombay to China and Japan advanced, during the twelve months ending 31st December 1899, from 438,120 bales to 579,869 bales, or 32·35 per cent., almost all the goods having been shipped to China.

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

Period.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 100 lbs. each)	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan to 31st Dec 1877	28516	142	28658
Do do 1878	43933	1745	45678
Do do 1879	45530	4842	50372
Do do 1880	60184	4527	64711
Do do 1881	61783	7378	69161
Do do 1882	81434	9554	90988
Do do 1883	94962	17431	112393
Do do 1884	127318	13846	141164
Do do 1885	154514	19029	173537
Do do 1886	199497	20343	219840
Do do 1887	205158	39730	244888
Do do 1888	234671	54997	289668
Do do 1889	254097	62220	316917
Do do 1890	329020	57732	386752
Do do 1891	365038	10939	375977
Do do 1892	395771	21445	407216
Do do 1893	452825	14198	311770
Do do 1894	338703	10743	349446
Do do 1895	374119	2315	376634
Do do 1896	471963	2467	474430
Do do 1897	361221	645	361866
Do do 1898	457645	475	458120
Do do 1899	579619	250	579869

There was similarly a large increase in the shipments of country-made piece-goods from Bombay to the Farther East, the shipments to China being 2,674,870 yards, or 202·87 per cent, in excess of the quantity exported in 1898. Japan still continues to share very little in this trade, the total quantity exported, during the past year (1899), being only 1960 yards.

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

Period.	China. Packages	China. Yards	Japan. Packages	Japan. Yards	Total. Packages	Total. Yards
From 1st Jan to 31st Dec						
1877	10	14400	...	...	10	14400
1878	1206	1492341	58	113528	1264	1812602
1879	196	365840	5	8800	201	374040
1880	1553	1890655	110	132000	1661	2022655
1881	144	168139	2	4250	146	173389
1882	673	712837	26	36741	699	749911
1883	1875	2188770	452	5693533	2237	2754723
1884	1595	1770695	16	25187	1611	1795849
1885	2393	2742735	6	5376	2399	2748049
1886	2402	2888890	...	...	2402	2888890
1887	1963	2364680	2	4560	1965	2369240
1888	11310	1571.1200	36	1140331	11346	14862209
1889	1302	1885997	26	31200	1328	2917197
1890	3143	3 69374	21	23806	3164	3684574
1891	4564	6762870	...	...	4564	6762870
1892	7416	9284335	...	...	7416	9284335
1893	3568	4517445	38	57312	3606	4574757
1894	4916	6924686	...	...	4916	6068702
1895	7744	10064441	...	7300	7751	10.71641
1896	7024	8635555	26	30120	7050	8665675
1897	2968	3036574	15	24988	2983	3056862
1898	4941	1314878	...	...	947	1314878
1899	3034	3893348	...	1680	3035	3895028

As regards the shipments of cotton piece-goods and yarns from United Kingdom to China and Japan, it will be seen that, as compared with the previous twelve months, the exports of piece-goods increased 9·54 per cent. in 1899, while on the average of the preceding ten years there was an increase of nearly 12 per cent. On the other hand there was a material decrease in the shipments of yarns, the export in 1899 showing a falling off of 21·22 per cent.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1899.

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds. To China (including Hongkong).	Piece-goods of all kinds. To Japan.	Piece-goods of all kinds. Total.	Yarns. To China (including Hongkong).	Yarns. To Japan.	Yarns. Total.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	357329900	27150300	394180200	17986700	15197000	33067900
1878	34009700	4223400	38233200	110382·0	25403600	3646780
1879	46303800	6161700	52 471.00	16443400	21607700	38051100
1880	44717100	6446500	51163600	19514100	25011600	4452570
1881	57358200	5871700	63229900	19149400	28239800	47479·0
1882	40195800	5290500	45486300	15236700	19144200	34370900
1883	45096500	4146800	49243300	18357100	20148500	38505600
1884	39458600	4396·700	43855300	19148500	24670800	43819300
1885	52927000	4543200	56923400	20373900	12672·00	33051100
1886	44558235.00	3628500	49015100	10.38900	16532900	26870800
1887	55274700	6540800	61815500	11882·00	23472500	3535·700
1888	67545750	7785600	75331300	17474000	27168900	44642900
1889	47442·100	8357800	55799900	8838800	2683.600	33651400
1890	57097800	6339910	63436720	14396·00	23103500	3850700
1891	53412940	6112010	59524950	13144800	14828500	27971300
1892	49748200	7515300	57263500	8501300	23384900	31886200
1893	36545500	6357800	43273300	8778200	18930·00	2774 300
1894	42346200	7160300	49694100	9769500	16368·00	26408500
1895	52816700	9803400	62720100	11226100	21369·00	32492100
1896	53926·00	10507100	64433100	9076400	22757·00	31833·00
1897	44518210·0	9405500	53923800	11246000	23142600	34388500
1898	48619620·0	10496600	59116220	13109700	17191500	30301200
1899	55468900	9355800	64824700	11341700	13226500	23871200
Avge for 10 yrs.	49496171·0	8369377·0	57865548·0	11115390	19152770	30298160

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At the Annual General meeting of Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held on 22nd March 1899, it was resolved to increase the Association's annual donation to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000

In connection with this Institute it was brought to the notice of the Committee that a change had recently been made in the rules under the Boiler Inspection Act, whereby the students of the Institute were required to produce, in addition to the three years' workshop certificate granted by the Principal of the Institute, a certificate showing that they had obtained practical experience for a period of not less than twelve months in some factory or workshop in order to qualify them for admission to the second-class Engineer's examination under that Act. The Association was accordingly invited to exercise its influence with Millowners to allow successful students of the Institute, where possible, the opportunity of serving as apprentices to enable them to qualify under the revised regulations.

The Committee, in addressing the members on the subject, expressed the hope that they would be pleased to afford facilities to successful students of the Institute in obtaining further practical experience after passing out of the Institute.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Mr. George Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, addressed the Association, in September 1899, and invited its co-operation in respect of the contribution of commercial products for the Economic Gallery of the Indian Museum. Mr. Watt's letter was in due course circulated to the members of the Association, with a recommendation that they would give favourable consideration to his appeal for specimens of the commodities enumerated.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1899.

The Committee have, as in previous years, furnished members with a list of the holidays recommended to be observed by the cotton spinning and weaving mills during 1899, and their thanks are due to their Deputy Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., for so kindly assisting them in the preparation of this list.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee, after obtaining returns from agents and owners, informed the members, by a circular in the usual way, that the total quantity of cotton held by the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay on 30th June 1899 was 1,07,009 candies.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements are published in the Appendix, showing the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a series of years together with the annual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1899. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied during the year with the monthly statistical returns published by the Committee, together with the weekly list of quotations of piece-goods and yarns.

In conclusion, the Committee tender their thanks to the members of the Association for their ready attention to all matters submitted to them and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention which their representations have at all times received.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT FOR SORE HANDS

Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped, and discoloured hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.

FOR BABY'S SKIN Scalp, and hair, no other soap is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of skin and complexion soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For infantile rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple blemishes of infancy, when assisted by gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, it is absolutely without a rival.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LIPTON,
LIMITED.
LIPTONS TEAS: Best and cheapest.
LIPTONS TEAS: Drunk by all classes.
LIPTONS TEAS: Demand still increasing.
LIPTONS TEAS: Pure, fragrant and rich.
LIPTONS COFFEES.
LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily,
and
LIPTONS COFFEES: Are the freshest and best.
LIPTONS PROVISIONS.
First quality only:
Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Jam, Biscuits, &c. &c.
LIPTONS WHISKIES.
Try Liptons Fine Old Scotch Whiskey.
Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts - Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints - Rs. 31.0 -
J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
CONDENSED MILK MILKMAID BRAND Swiss Condensed Milk Co. CHAM, SWITZERLAND
Largest Sale in the World.

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HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
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WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, S.E.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est. 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.
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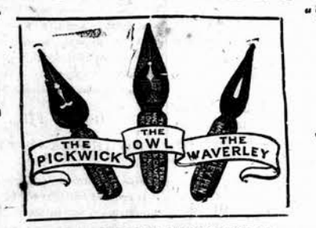
GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure."
Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.


"The Waverley Pens is a Treasure."
Standard.
The Owl Pen par is excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

YOU CAN TAKE

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In Paris red is the rage, while over here greys tender mauves, and neutral tints generally are necessarily more in favour.

A khaki uniform, an exact reproduction of our soldiers' outfit, is suggested by the "Lady's Companion" as a dress for a wedding page.

Fancy cycle bells for ladies are to be the vogue this year. They are to be in all sorts of quaint shapes and ideas, instead of the old-fashioned gong-like article.

Servants' delinquencies are not discussed among Japanese ladies; to discuss servants would be considered by them a decided want of good breeding. They may, and do, talk of dress, the theatre, music, and a variety of interesting things, but their domestic tribulations must never be referred to.

A lady who had developed the art of ennui to its ultimate pitch was told by a new servant that some one had called and wanted to see her. She told the servant to say that she was not at home. The servant returned to say that the caller was the doctor. "Tell him then," said the jaded lady, "that I am too ill to see him."

In the matter of sleeves there is no greater novelty than a dainty arrangement of lace which only covers the arm from just above the elbow to the wrist, thus leaving exposed to view the portion which is generally the most beautiful. There is worn with this sleeve a band of velvet round the arm half-way between the shoulder and elbow and another on the shoulder.

The "book tea" is already extinct and its successor, the "flower tea" had so little vitality in it that it died almost as soon as it was born. The "flower tea" was an imitation of the "book tea." You were invited to tea and when you entered the room you were to personate a flower, and you were allowed to wear a badge to help you. Women—some women—may have succeeded in the impersonation; but imagine a man trying to look like a flower!

A New York newspaper having started a competition to decide which American lady possessed the finest collection of jewels, Miss Edna May so far claims supremacy with a £20,000 collection. Other actresses having contested her claims regarding the value of her jewels, Miss Edna May has given the history of each. She declares that a conspicuous necklace is from a prospective duke who is a suitor for her hand. Others are heirlooms of famous English families, one pear bracelet in particular being historically famous. A magnificent brooch in the form of a crown is hinted to be a present from a member of the royal family.

Parisian milliners say that the favourite shapes and colours for the summer will be the palest and most delicate shades, while the shapes will be of the vaguest and most picturesque description. The softly-tinted hydrangea blooms, in pale shades of pink, blue, lilac, and a very delicate green, intermingled with white, will still remain in favour as a trimming for hats and toques. In Paris they are wearing quantities of shaded convolvulus, the long trails being wreathed lightly round the hats, and supported by soft folds of tulle of chiffon. Brilliant yellow nasturtiums are also being used with good effect, especially upon hats of chestnut brown fancy straw.

The woman who keeps the simplicity of her girlhood, its generous impulses and quick sympathies, and who adds to her gifts the enlargement of study and the crown of experience, is always at her best and never past it. When the attractions of form and colour diminish and depart, as they mostly do, the radiance of her inner illumination will more than compensate her departure. But, in order that this should be so, her moral worth must equal her intellectual gain. She must be willing to learn not only her own powers but her own defects, and to cultivate everything that will help her to avoid self-consciousness. She must discard the petty measures of vanity and self-seeking, and learn to love her race, her country, and the humanity which she should help to adorn.

An electrical and automobile enthusiast, a very wealthy man, is building himself a wonderful house, in which almost everything will be done by electricity. One of the new features of this up-to-date home will be an automobile room, and in addition there will be arrangements for lighting, heating, cooking, washing, ironing, drying clothes, ventilation, electric fans, elevator sewing machines, bells, fire alarm, telephone, phonographs, and kinetoscopes, all by electricity. The laundry will be equipped with electricity. There will be a room for drying clothes, with coils of wire like huge radiators, at each side. It will only be necessary to touch a button and turn on the heat and the clothes will be quickly dried. The ironing will be done by electric irons. In the kitchen will be appliances for cooking by electricity. It is the plan of the owner to have motors connecting with sewing machines, pumps, and with the elevator which will be in the tower. Should amusement be desired it can be furnished by kinetoscopes and phonographs.

A good word for the modern woman is said by the Warden of Merton College, in his "Memories." One of the changes, for good or for evil, he says, is the much greater freedom claimed by and allowed to women especially to young women. I am not one of those who take a censorious view of this inevitable change of manners, or think the worse of it, because it may have been imported form America. Before it came in, I used to ask what Christianity and civilisation could be worth if two young people of opposite sexes must not take a friendly walk together on pain of incurring suspicion or scandal. I welcome the discovery that girls, no less than boys, are gifted with muscular powers, to be developed by exercise with benefit to their health, and the remarkable increase of strength and stature among young ladies which has been the fruit of this discovery. I regard with pleasure the assimilation of studies and tastes which has corrected the dulness of female education and encouraged boys to cultivate "accomplishments" without being ashamed of it, which has thus enriched the common stock of ideas and interests between young men and young women, and which enables them to share an innocent camaraderie formerly monopolised by one sex only in England, though not in America. I like to see young women manly, in the best sense, without being masculine, and young men as gentle and self-restrained as girls, without being effeminate; and I am satisfied that, on the whole, happier marriages will result from a relaxation of the old code of chaperonage.

Lace dresses will be more than ever in favour this summer. Imitation Venetian point seems to be more in demand than any other, possibly because it is the most expensive kind. Next comes imitation Irish point, very like Venetian in character. Cluny lace is also in demand. Lace jackets are in preparation, in all kinds of shape, some with basques, some as boleros, some long in front and so short at the back that they end in a line between the shoulderblades. Others are long enough to reach the waist at the back, but curve upwards in front, meeting under a diamond button on the chest, and above that point turning back in revers. Lace will also be largely used in application upon light materials. Purchasers should beware of those on which the material is cut away in raw edges underneath. After the first time of wearing the lace inevitably pulls away, and the raw edges give. There is no wear whatever in such dresses as these. They are usually sold in the robe style. Other dresses put up in boxes have accordion-pleated bodice and skirt in one, the bodice reaching to the shoulder-line, where it is met by a yoke of jet or chenille trellis-work with elbow sleeves to match. It is a question if these will take the English fancy. Dresses that are not shaped with seams and whalebone at the waist do not seem to find much favour in England, where the definition of a good figure seems to be merely a small waist, irrespective of any other beauty of form.

There seems to be some danger of the cartwheel hat returning upon us. The very large toque has been leading up to it for some time. Another radical change that appears to be impending is that of wearing the hat on the back of the head instead of shading the forehead. Also, hats seem to be growing very tall again, and there is some reason to fear that should they not be headed back, we may return to the very inartistic exaggeration of some six years since, when the hat was so very high that ladies of little height appeared to have their heads in the centre of the body measuring from the waistline to the topmost feather of the headgear. Already complaint is being made to carriage builders and livery-stable keepers that the roofs of vehicles are too low to admit the occupants without damage to the feathers and trimmings of the toques and hats. Lightness is a characteristic of the fashionable headgear. Tulle, chiffon and feathers are all on the topmost wave of favour, and later on gauze ribbons will supersede glace. Roses made of silk chiffon and coloured gauzes of the most diaphanous texture are used as substitutes for the ordinary artificial flowers.

Steel is the favourite trimming for toques and bonnets, and French milliners are using a network of steel and jet woven into a ribbon, which is raised in loops across the front of the toque or bonnet. Flowers are also used, as they have been during so many seasons. Cowslips compose a very dainty toque, with a large choux of black tulle and black velvet strings.

Yellow is expected to be a favourite colour this year. The shades in which it is now produced are very soft and refined. Such tones were undreamed of in materials or feathers in the days when Ruskin called yellow a coarse colour. There is a yellow that is coarse. One sees it in the flaunting sunflower and the dandelion. But in the pure pale yellows now so much in demand there is nothing that can jar upon the most delicate taste. An evening dress in yellow panne with appliques of black lace and steel or lines of sparkling jet is prepared for a very beautiful woman to wear at a Court fete in Petersburg. Accompanying it is a little cape of yellow panne lined with frills of chiffon in the same colour, and furnished with a collar and fronts of the darkest sable.

A smart costume in pastel blue cloth is strapped down the folds of the wide pleats in which the skirt is arranged. The front breadth is plain, the pleats opening towards the front on either side. The front of the bodice also is plain. The sides have curved lines of machine stitching which end under the straps the straight lines of which is relieved by buttons placed in groups of three. The revers are faced with brocade, a dull tone of serpent-green being the predominant colour. It is one that shows up the dreamy pastel blue to much advantage.

The design has faint touches of crimson, gold, and amethyst, with a hint here and there of turquoise and amber. The hat is in beige and cream straw intermingled. It is trimmed with beige feathers and a knot of dull blue velvet or panne just above the forehead.

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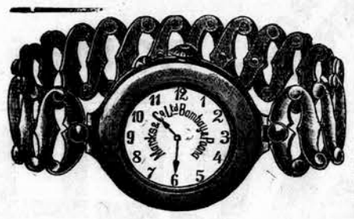

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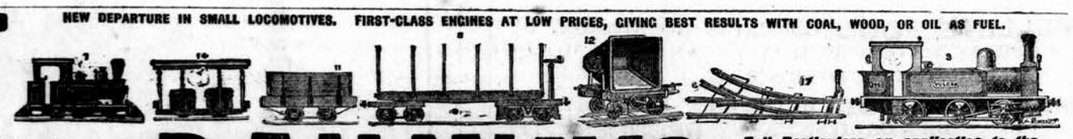

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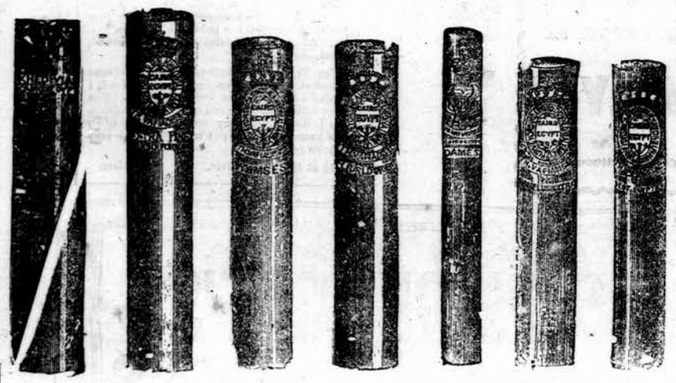

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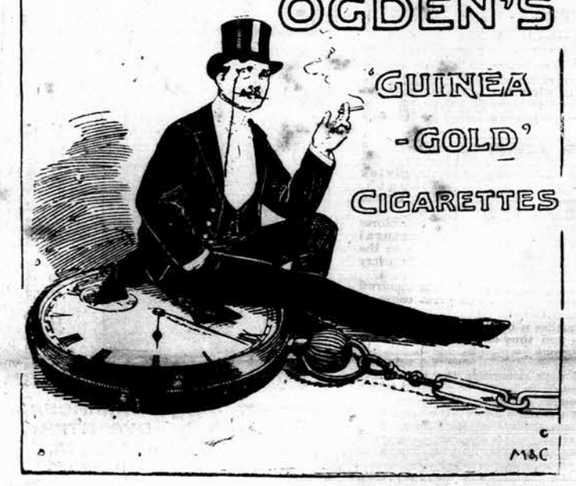

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